MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 NOVEMBER 1981

Fes Summit Preparatory Meeting

Ministerial Discussions -- Rabat radio reported that the Arab foreign ministers completed discussion of issues on the agenda of their summit preparatory meeting. In remarks broadcast by the radio, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi noted that the talks had focused on "very important questions" related to the Arab-Israeli conflict and Arab relations with other countries. He said the U.S.-Israeli strategic "alliance" and Arab-European relations were among the issues discussed, noting that the ministers stressed that U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation threatens Arab-U.S. friendship and cooperation. He also said the ministers regretted the decision of four European states to participate in the Sinai multinational force. The radio then broadcast remarks by Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta, who said a drafting committee comprising Morocco, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the PLO would meet on 24 November to review the recommendations to be submitted to the summit conference.

Saudi Peace Plan -- Noting that Chedli Klibi told newsmen that the foreign ministers held conflicting views on the eight-point Saudi peace plan, Algiers radio reported that in view of their failure to agree on the plan, the delegates decided to submit it to the summit conference. The Bahraini news agency WAKH reported that Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal denied reports that several Arab foreign ministers had rejected the Saudi plan and said views expressed on the plan were positive and constructive overall. Prince al-Faysal said Saudi Arabia had submitted the plan on the basis that it is open to discussion and amendment. INA reported that Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi had proposed postponing any discussion of the Saudi plan during the current summit, asserting that it could be presented to the 13th Arab summit in 1982 after comprehensive international contacts are conducted. Earlier, INA confirmed that during his speech to the 22 November foreign ministers' meeting, Hammadi had announced Iraq's opposition to the peace plan. Hammadi said Iraq rejects the plan on principle and because it contains an "explicit" recognition of Israel. Meanwhile, JANA reported that the Libyan delegation completely rejected the inclusion of the Saudi peace plan on the agenda of the summit conference. On the other hand, in a speech to the conference reported by Amman radio, Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim expressed Jordan's support for the Saudi plan, describing it as a positive development that is in line with international resolutions and with Arab and Islamic summit conference resolutions.

Following reports that PLO spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar had announced the PLO's rejection of the Saudi plan, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that an official source in the Palestinian leadership stated that the PLO Executive Committee had not authorized Abu Mayzar to speak about the plan on its behalf. KUNA reported that in a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said a majority of PLO Executive Committee members reject the Saudi peace plan in its present form. Hawatimah asserted that by saying whoever accepts Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's peace proposals must accept the Saudi plan, PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has "drowned himself in a series of inaccurate analogies." No Palestinian leader, regardless of his position, has the right to impose his personal decision on the Palestinian revolution and its organization Hawatimah added.

Syrian Working Paper -- Damascus radio reported that the foreign ministers approved "in its entirety" a Syrian working paper submitted to the conference. Earlier, SANA carried the text of the paper, which calls on the summit conference to make it inadmissible for any Arab party to achieve separately any solution to the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Any proposed solution will be unacceptable unless backed by a specially convened Arab summit conference, the paper continues. According to KUNA, these proposals are an attempt to block the Saudi initiative. The Syrian working paper also stressed the need to achieve strategic balance with Israel and to continue the boycott of Egypt.

Libyan Proposals -- Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio reported that in a speech to the foreign ministers, Libyan Secretary for Foreign Liaison 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubayadi called for the adoption of the military option rather than the political option to resolve the Palestinian issue. Asserting that U.S.-Israeli ties frustrate all attempts at a political settlement, he called for burial of the Saudi peace plan and urged the adoption of measures to check the danger posed by the United States and Israel, including a review by the Arab states of their relations with the United States.

Iraqi Delegation, Proposals -- INA announced that 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, is leading the Iraqi delegation to the Arab summit. Later, INA reported that Iraq had submitted three draft resolutions for the summit's consideration: The first denounces the U.S. Middle East policy, especially the Camp David accords; the second condemns U.S.-Arab relations; and the third states that it will be possible to establish normal relations with Egypt only if the Egyptian Government renounces the Camp David accords.

Meanwhile, in a report on Iraq's proposals for a review of the composition of the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) in Lebanon, INA said the Iraq working paper on Lebanon calls for the participation of several Arab countries in the ADF. The ADF should remain loyal to its mission, it says, and refrain from interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs.

Sudan Motion, Delegation -- According to SUNA, the Arab League Foreign Ministers Council Secretariat rejected a motion by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front that Sudan be expelled or suspended from the Arab League because of its relations with Egypt. Another SUNA report announced that First Vice President Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil will lead the Sudanese delegation to the Arab summit. Last week SUNA had reported that President Ja'far Numayri would attend. SUNA gave no explanation for the change.

Sinai Multinational Force

According to AFP, the EEC issued a communique announcing that the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the Netherlands will contribute troops to the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers (MFO). The communique stipulates that their participation in no way affects their "well-known policy on other aspects of problems in the region," and that the force has no other role but to maintain peace in the Sinai after the final Israeli withdrawal. It reserves the right of participation in other international accords to maintain peace in the region and stresses that the four countries consider their participation in the MFO to be "totally separate and independent from" the rest of the Camp David accords. The communique notes that the decision to participate was based on the EEC's Middle East policy as defined in the June 1980 Venice declaration. Jerusalem radio later announced that Australia had also decided to contribute troops to the force.

An official source at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry stated that Egypt received the EEC decision with satisfaction, MENA reported. However, Jerusalem radio cited an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman as stating that the announcement appears to contradict the Camp David accords. The spokesman added that the Cabinet will discuss the issue next week. A later Jerusalem radio report said Israel will probably reject the EEC countries' participation.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ABU MAYZAR COMMENTS ON SAUDI PLAN UNAUTHORIZED

JN231425 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Preparations continue in Fes, Morocco, to hold the Arab summit conference the day after tomorrow, Wednesday. The Arab foreign ministers continue their meetings to put final touches to the agenda.

News agency reports from Fes cited PLO Official Spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar as saying that the PLO, Iraq and Syria had rejected Saudi Prince Fahd's plan on a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. Today, an official source of the Palestinian leadership told our radio that the PLO Executive Committee had not authorized 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar to speak on its behalf on Prince Fahd's plan.

VOP Announcement

JN231827 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] An official source in the name of the Palestinian leadership has stated the following: The PLO Executive Committee has not authorized Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar to speak on its behalf about the Prince Fahd plan.

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Foreign Ministers' Agenda

LD231314 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Fes, 23 Nov (MAP) -- MAP has learned from sources close to the General Secretariat of the Arab League and the Arab foreign ministers conference that the ministerial council has set the agenda as follows:

A. Southern Lebanon

B. Zionist aggression against Lebanon and Palestinian resistance

C. Arab-Israeli conflict and the basis for joint Arab action:

1. Palestine and support of steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories
2. Occupied Arab territories
3. Strategic balance and the military option
4. The Saudi proposals
5. Construction of a canal connecting the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean
6. Threats to Al-Aqsa Mosque
7. Providing Israel with Nile River water

D. The U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance:

1. The Egyptian regime's stance
2. U.S. military presence in some Arab countries
3. Participation in the multinational force in Sinai
4. U.S. nuclear reactors supplied to Israel

E. Relations among the Arab countries:

1. Purifying the Arab atmosphere fraternal conciliation committee.
2. Arab military consultative body recommendations
3. The economic development decade
4. Joint Arab information action on the international arena and the establishment of a specialized council for Arab information ministers
5. Resumption of severed airlines flights between some Arab countries
6. Arabization campaign in the Democratic Republic of Somalia
7. Flood disasters in the Democratic Republic of Somalia
8. Construction of the league's headquarters.

F. Arab-international relations:

1. International conflict in the Arab Gulf region
2. Arab-African relations:

    a. Arab-African cooperation
    b. The 12-member committee for Afro-Arab cooperation
    c. African liberation movement questions
    d. Granting observer status to the OAU

3. Euro-Arab dialogue
4. Ministerial delegations visiting foreign countires

Iraq Submits Working Paper

JN231215 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Nov 81

[INA team dispatch]

[Text] Fes, 23 Nov (INA) -- An Iraqi working paper submitted to the Arab foreign ministers here last night emphasized that the issue of southern Lebanon cannot be dissociated from the entire Lebanese context. The paper dealt with developments in the Lebanese situation, pointing out that Iraq has always said that the Lebanese issue, with all its complications, can be solved if it is handled with honesty and with the participation of everyone concerned.

The Iraqi working paper defined a number of points as the basis for solving the Lebanese issue, foremost of which is the setting up of close cooperation with the Palestinian resistance which exists in Lebanon against its will and for compelling reasons.

The Iraqi paper asserted that the Palestinian resistance is not seeking to settle in Lebanon nor does it want to control Lebanon. The paper also asserted that Lebanon with its various sects, should accept the presence of the resistance and cooperate with it within the framework of the agreements concluded with the Lebanese Government. The paper pointed out that there are grounds for achieving national accord on the basis that every party should give up his program and ideas of dominating the other side and controlling all Lebanon.

The paper said that the Arab Deterrent Forces, whose tasks in Lebanon had been set, have in fact become forces belonging to one Arab country instead of being Arab forces. The paper stressed the need to review this situation and the structure of these forces to make them more balanced and to include the participation of several Arab countries. These forces must be loyal to their mission and should refrain from interfering in Lebanon's domestic affairs.

The paper stressed the need to avoid interference in Lebanon's affairs and that Lebanon must not become an arena for the implementation of any Arab country's regional policy. The paper also stressed the need to support the legitimate Lebanese authorities in imposing their sovereignty over all of Lebanon.

The Iraqi working paper emphasized the need to keep the Lebanese issue an Arab issue, to deal with it within an Arab framework and to remove it from all possibility of internationalization and foreign intervention in its affairs.

The paper dealt with the economic aspect, stressing the need for Arab cooperation for the reconstruction of Lebanon and settling its economic problems in accordance with resolutions adopted at Arab summit conferences and other meetings.

The paper referred to the U.S. stand on the continued Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon and stressed that had it not been for continued U.S. support, Israel would not have persevered in its aggression.

The paper stressed that Arab countries are capable of using the means of pressure they possess to influence the U.S. stand which encourages Zionist aggression.

The paper also stated that the implementation of this program needs efforts by several objective Arab parties, time and the means to implement it with the approval of the Arab countries and Lebanon within the framework of legitimacy.

Saudi Minister Denies Reports

GF231241 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1225 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Fes, 23 Nov (WAKH) -- Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal has denied reports that several heads of Arab delegations participating in the Arab foreign ministers preparatory meeting have rejected the Saudi peace plan.

In a statement to WAKH in Fes, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that [words indistinct] and that everyone is convinced that [sentence as received]. He added that discussion of a final decision on the Saudi peace plan will be resumed today.

The Saudi foreign minister welcomed any new ideas that would bring about a comprehensive and just solution in the region. He reiterated that Saudi Arabia will emphasize that any plan should be an (?Arab), and not just a Saudi plan.

Saudi Plan Discussed

LD231406 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers conference continued its work this morning in closed session, during which it further discussed the Saudi peace plan put forward by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the conference.

We have learned that a drafting committee to prepare the final resolutions of the Arab foreign ministers conference, which will be submitted to the 12th Arab summit meeting, has been formed. The committee is composed of the following Arab states: Morocco, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Iraq, and Palestine.

We have also learned that the Arab heads of state will begin arriving in Fes tomorrow. Mr Arap Moi, Kenyan president and current chairman of the OAU, will also arrive in Fes tomorrow in order to attend the work of the summit conference at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II.

Mr Ismat Kattani, chairman of the UN General Assembly, will arrive in Morocco on Wednesday morning to attend the conference at the invitation of King Hassan II.

JANA Reports Rejection of Plan

LD231622 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Fes, 23 Nov (JANA) -- The [Libyan] Jamahiriyah delegation to the Arab foreign ministers conference in Fes has completely rejected the inclusion of Fahd's plan on the agenda of the Fes summit conference.

The Jamahiriyah's spokesman explained during yesterday's morning session that the points in the plan include the recognition of the Zionist enemy, something which is considered the ultimate in treachery. He stressed that the Jamahiriyah rejects the submission of treachery for debate at an Arab conference.

The JANA correspondent in Fes said that the Syrian delegation to the conference categorically rejected Fahd's plan in view of the fact that the Arab conflict with the Zionist enemy is one which cannot bear the submission of plans which recognize the Zionist entity.

The agency's correspondent explained that Iraq also strongly rejected Fahd's plan at the evening session of the conference.

Brother Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the PLO Information [and Culture] Department, stressed in a statement to the JANA correspondent in Fes that the Palestinian masses totally reject Fahd's plan, believing that it offers concessions to the Zionist enemy.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh said that the right to recognize the enemy does not belong to the Arab rulers or to any Arab conference. He pointed out that this plan is being submitted after the death sentence was carried out on the traitor As-Sadat in order to give imperialism the opportunity to strengthen its influence in the Arab region.

The conference of the Arab foreign ministers resumed its work this morning to prepare for the summit conference to be held in Fes. The preparatory meeting is expected to conclude its work today after completing the agenda of the summit conference.

Lebanese Front Submits Memo

NC232304 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] During a meeting at B'abda Palace today, former President Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil submitted to President Ilyas Sarkis the Lebanese Front's memorandum to the Fes summit conference. They also reviewed the situation in light of the forthcoming summit conference.

The memorandum focuses on the fact that the summit conference is the body suited for discussing the Lebanese issue by virtue of the pan-Arab commitment. The memorandum maintains that the will of the Lebanese people is to have the legitimate government assume its full responsibilities without any custodianship.

The memorandum says: Your excellency, President Sarkis: You will leave for Fes, in fraternal Morocco, in a few days to represent Lebanon at the Arab summit conference that will convene on 25 November. You will carry with you the great question, the question of the life and destiny of our homeland, Lebanon. Out of the feelings of its responsibilities, the Lebanese Front submits to you this memorandum, hoping that it will receive your primary interest and be a topic of interest among the conferees at the summit conference.

1. The Arab summit conference that reached agreement on the Lebanese crisis announced at its meeting on 29 October 1976 that the Arab kings and presidents of the Arab League member countries who met in Cairo to discuss the Lebanese crisis and study ways of solving it in order to preserve Lebanon's security, sovereignty and unity proceeded from their commitment to the historical and pan-Arab responsibility to strengthen a collective Arab role to settle once and for all the situation in Lebanon, to prevent any eruptions in the future, to ensure the necessary guarantees for a stable and normal life, to safeguard its political and economic establishments and to protect Lebanon's sovereignty. In that and later sessions, the conference adopted several resolutions and entrusted a committee with the task of helping the legitimate Lebanese Government implement them. Thus, it transpires that the Arab summit conference was considered the body in charge of and empowered with finding a solution in view of the pan-Arab commitment and the overall Arab interest. In addition, the Lebanese themselves asked that this supreme body be the one qualified to discuss their ordeal, because it emanated from Arab and not Lebanese causes.

2. The president of the republic, who is the owner and first advocate of the Lebanese issue, is also the chairman of the committee that was chosen by the summit conference to implement its resolutions. Thus, now that all this time has elapsed, it is axiomatic that the Lebanese president should submit to the body that is in charge of this issue a detailed review of what has been implemented of its resolutions and to explain the reasons that precluded the implementation of the resolutions. The summit conference even has a right to demand sufficient explanations that reveal the reasons for the failure of the implementation.

3. The Lebanese people, who placed their hopes in the Arab commitment represented in the Arab summit conference, do not want to believe that this supreme body has neglected their issue and dissociated itself from its commitment, disregarding the reasons that prevent the revival of the Lebanese state, institutions and sovereignty. The matter becomes even worse if the members of this supreme body are aware of the hindrances and obstacles, avoiding announcing or confronting them and consequently leaving their fraternal Lebanon [words indistinct]. The desire of the Arab summit conference not to discuss the real reasons that keep its resolutions from being implemented gave room for the creation of pretexts and justifications that blurred the real reasons, giving rise to rumors that the Lebanese have differences over their institutions, the form of government and the army. We do not think that this fabricated smoke screen has hidden the fact from those in charge of finding solutions and implementing resolutions.

4. All Lebanese factions and denominations have more than once expressed their desire to have their own government and army, preferring them to any other, whatever the blame put on them. The Lebanese expressed this after having been convinced of the need to give priority to regaining security and sovereignty. The Lebanese are convinced that security and sovereignty and the revival of the establishments can be achieved through the government and its army, if the issue is left to the Lebanese alone and if the means of pressure and intimidation are removed.

The Arab summit conference can make sure of this by reviewing the official resolutions and stances by Lebanese Government, the chamber of deputies and various Lebanese quarters and commands of all factions. Today Lebanon's will, beyond any doubt, is to have the government regain all its responsibilities and have the Lebanese resume their lives, building their future and fate within the formula that they have freely chosen. There is no need for any custodianship in the dialogue, freedom of choice and determination of the future. Keeping one's eyes blind to this state of affairs and putting the sovereignty of others before the Lebanese Government's sovereignty and powers cannot be accepted by any country or logic. We belive that keeping these facts in the dark will cause harm and will not solve any problems or ensure security. In such a case, the Lebanese crisis will worsen further and threaten Lebanon's existence and security and the security of its brothers. In addition, this will create events that could be used as pretexts for further aggressions and threats, occupation of land and evacuation of people.

5. Though the Lebanese Front appreciates the gravity of the issues placed on the agenda of the Arab summit conference, it believes that the Lebanese issue is no less grave than any other issue and sees no reason for excluding it from the agenda and discussing only the southern Lebanon issue which, though of paramount importance, remains part of the question. The Lebanese Front believes in the need to adhere to the gains made particularly in the Riyadh, Cairo, Tunis and At-Ta'if summit conferences. It also believes in the need to adhere to the commitments your excellency announced on various national occasions. It is unwise to go back on these gains. They must be strengthened with new positions.

6. The Arab summit conference is the body undertaking the task of solving the Lebanese crisis out of a pan-Arab commitment. The summit adopted important resolutions and chose a committee to implement them. After all this time it is logical that the summit explain the issue with all frankness, because the Lebanese issue and the Lebanese people are waiting to learn the stand of the summit toward this issue. If the summit's stand is frank, it will decide on a solution and will turn the eyes of the Lebanese to the path that they hope will lead them to the nurtured goal that would benefit the Lebanese and all the Arabs.

In conclusion, the paper says: Your excellency, the president: You represent Lebanon and harbor the afflictions of its people. You will carry to the Fes conference Lebanon's voice and the gravity of its issue and self-determination. Lebanon is looking to you and awaits the result. You know that we will not agree nor will any free man agree to seeing Lebanon bleeding, swindling and dying. We will refuse to have Lebanon continue to be an occupied country where alien forces are taking control of its fate.

Sudan Suspension Rejected

JN231842 Khartoum SUNA in English 1815 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Fes, 23 Nov (SUNA) -- Secretariat of the meeting of Arab foreign ministers council refused yesterday an application calling for expulsion or suspension of Sudan's membership in the Arab League for its relations with Egypt. The rejected call was made by the so called steadfastness front.

Saudi Minister Optimistic

GF231916 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1838 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Fes, 23 November -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has said that the Arab foreign ministers studied the Saudi peace plan and expressed their countries' views on it during their speeches.

In a statement at the end of the third session of the Arab foreign ministers conference today, Sa'ud al'Faysal said that naturally views were expressed regarding the peace plan. Overall these views were positive and constructive. He said the plan has been referred to the Arab summit conference for a decision.

The Saudi foreign minister said that when it proposed the plan, Saudi Arabia did so on the basis that the plan is open for discussion and amendment and out of its belief in the just peace to which the Arab nation aspires.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal welcomed any constructive views that can serve the Arab cause so that the conference will formulate all the views that are put forward by the Arab countries in this regard.

Jordanian Minister Speaks

JN232059 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpts] In a speech delivered at this morning's session of the Arab foreign ministers conference, Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim said that the forthcoming summit conference -- for which the Arab foreign minsters conference is paving the way -- is the most significant of Arab conferences where the issues on its agenda are concerned.

Mr al-Qasim stated that the achievements of the Arab nation's solidarity during the Baghdad summit conference, following Egypt's departure from the Arab arena, are now threatened by failure due to the fragmentation of the Arab stand as a result of Arab campaigns for the purpose of casting doubts, campaigns which, most unfortunately, repeat all the enemy mass media lies, whose purpose is to sow seeds of sedition and fragmentation among our ranks.

Mr al-Qasim pointed out that Israel's schemes and expansionist ambitions are directed against us all and have no bounds. Indeed, he added, it is now occupying the whole of Palestine in addition to other Arab territories. It is also in effective control of part of southern Lebanon and is continously carrying out acts against Al-Aqsa Mosque, and other sites, in order to change the character of Jerusalem and obliterate its Arab and Islamic culture.

He added, Israel proceeded to implement its scheme by digging a canal linking the Mediterranean and Dead Seas, thus scorning international resolutions, violating Arab rights and challenging Arab will, all to bolster its capabilities and exceed all bounds in its schemes and plots against the Arab nation.

He said: Such relaities and others reflect a bitter Arab reality, which behooves us to reconsider our situation, reassess our stands and trends and deal with the causes of our weakness and fragmentation so that our differences and fragmentation can be ended and we can work to rally our potentials and bolster our capabilities. We must recall that the resulutions of the Baghdad, Tunis and Amman summit conferences laid down firm bases for joint Arab action, bases which, if built upon, are sufficient to achieve solidarity and build our intrinsic strength independently from international trends and axes, which are seeking to make our territory with all its health and resources a confrontation arena and a sphere of influence.

While lauding the steadfastness of our heroic peoole in the occupied territory and their heroic stand in the face of Zionist tyranny and oppression, we underline these people's right to more of our support, which will enable them to bolster their steadfastness and strengthen their determination to abort the occupation's schemes.

The foreign minister said: We were acquainted with the eight-point declaration by fraternal Saudi Arabia and found this declaration's contents to be in agreement with international resolutions and in line with Arab and Islamic summit resolutions. We are aware that this declaration proceeded from the premise of the fraternal Kingdom's concern for formulating a unified Arab concept that would be an appropriate base for achieving a just and comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue, a solution based on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, regaining Arab Jerusalem and enabling the Palestinians to exercise their right to determine their own fate and establish a state on their own national soil.

We would like to stress our appreciation of Saudi Arabia's efforts to make this declaratiom, which we consider a positive development of the Arab stand, a development which allows us to continue playing an active political role in the international arena for the purpose of gaining more supporters for the Arab issue, confronting Israel's allegations and exposing them while bolstering our respect for the will of the Palestinian people, represented by the PLO. Thus, proceeding from our faith that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East dispute, we aspire to more sincere efforts so that we can achieve a unified Arab stand that guarantees our rights and goals and can be proposed as a clear working program for the Arab nation.

Jordan congratulates fraternal Saudi Arabia for its political move and expresses appreciation for it. Jordan had hoped that this move would be accepted by all the Arab sides. Jordan aspires to more sincere efforts to enable us to reach a unified stand that will achieve Arab goals and a just and honorable solution for the central issue: Palestine.

Iraq's Hammadi Speaks

JN240922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Fes, 23 Nov (INA) -- The Arab foreign ministers this evening discussed the fourth article, which pertains to the U.S.-Zionist strategic alliance.

Addressing the evening session, Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi pointed out that this alliance constitutes a serious and direct threat to Arab interests. He explained that the States views the Arab-Zionist struggle from a Cold War perspective. The United States, Dr Hammadi added, regards the strengthening of the Zionist entity -- a base complementary to U.S. interests -- as more important than the just issues and the Palestinian people's rights.

Dr Hammadi said that the United States is carrying out wide-scale military and political activity to beef up its presence in the area and restore its influence, action contravening Arab interests. He urged the conference to adopt a clear-cut, firm position on the Zionist-U.S. cooperation, which has assumed serious dimensions.

Dr Hammadi warned of the Egyptian regime's attempts to return to the Arab fold following Israel's evacuation from the Sinai in April. He said that this regime will play a new game to lift the seige, to look as if it supports the Palestinian issue in words, to maintain its stand and to proceed toward normalizing its relations with Israel. Dr Hammadi expects that voices will be raised in the name of cooperation and unity of Arab ranks in an attempt to return the Egyptian regime to the Arab fold. He called for adopting an Arab decision to define a stand on the Egyptian regime proceeding from the principle that any Egyptian regime that remains committed to the Camp David accords should face the same current Arab stand.

On nuclear cooperation between the United States and Israel, Dr Hammadi warned of the gravity of this issue, urging the Arab countries to adopt a unified stand.

The foreign ministers then discussed the Jordanian working paper, which deals with the means to confront the Zionist plan aimed at digging a canal linking the Dead Sea with the Mediterranean and its impact on the Arab nation.

Klibi, Boucetta Review Results

LD240114 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers conference this evening ended the discussion of the issues on its agenda. The minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, M'hamed Boucetta, in his capacity as chairman of the conference, and the Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi gave detailed statements about this evening's session.

[Begin recording] [Klibi] In its evening session, the conference studied the issues on its agenda. The discussions were concentrated on particularly important questions connected with the attitude of the Arab states to some issues that put them in confrontation with the Israeli entity or issues that concern their relations with countries abroad.

The discussions particularly stressed that the digging of a canal between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea is a project threatening the interests of the Arab nation as a whole and it also is harmful to the interests of a member state of the league, namely, Jordan. The conference addressed a firm caution to anyone who participates in any way in the implementation of this project.

It also discussed the Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem and the excavation and actions being carried out by the Israeli authorities, threatening this landmark. In this respect, it appealed to world public opinion and to the states having special relations with the Israeli entity to intervene so as to stop these actions which threaten a landmark of not only Islamic civilization but of all civilization.

It also studied the question of the diversion of Nile waters. The council noted the unanimity of its members opposing the implementation of such a project. The council unanimously expressed its intention to take the necessary measures should the Egyptian authorities embark on the implementation of this project.

The council studied in detail and in depth the so-called strategic alliance between Israel and the United States. It stressed that this alliance constitute a grave danger to the Arab nation, in addition to the fact that it threatens the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Arab states and the United States.

The council also analyzed the various aspects of Arab-European relations and what has been termed the Arab-European dialogue. It affirmed that in as much as it believes in the need to continue this dialogue and in the benefits of this dialogue to both sides and also in the fact that this cooperation and dialogue between the Arab and European groups should be a long term matter, in as much as the council believes in all this, it just the same regrets the decision of the four European states to participate in the multinational force to be stationed in the Sinai; although the council notes that the European [words indistinct] has informed it that this participation will not be within the framework of Camp David. This is what Lord Carrington affirmed in a letter to the chairman of the conference, M'hamed Boucetta, and to the secretary general, stressing that the European Community does not participate in the Camp David process nor does it give its political or moral support for this project, but it wants only to participate in the process of withdrawal from the Sinai. Although the council noted this information by Lord Carrington, it just the same underlines regret that four great European states of the EEC, which not only have economic and material weight but also political weight, have deemed it their duty to participate in an operation that could have been limited to other states more remote from the region and having less weight.

The council also studied in depth and in seriousness and in complete faith the issues of Arab-African cooperation. It stressed that this is a fateful cooperation combining two groups linked by many and various ties of kinship from the point of view of geography, economy, civilized culture and spiritual elements. It stressed the belief that this cooperation goes beyond all urgent interests so as to build up a full and comprehensive cooperation in the long term in all fields between two groups which are, in fact, linked by the ties of fraternity. The council approved of the African organization being an observer at the Arab League. I should like to draw the attention of the gentlemen of the press to the importance of this decision which is the first of its kind. It is the first time the Arab League Council has adopted such a decision -- electing a non-Arab organization, a regional organization, to be an observer at the Arab League. This is an assertion of the strong ties and of the feeling of common fate between the two groups and is also an assertion of the comprehensive and full cooperation that must link the two groups and the two organizations -- cooperation which is based on honesty and on the feeling that our interests in all fields are common, in the economic, cultural and political fields.

The council also approved the resumption of Arab-African cooperation at the level of the standing ministerial commission, which is known as the Committee of the 24, comprising 12 African and 12 Arab countries. It approved of the Arab League secretary general contacting his African colleague to confirm this meeting which will be the first of its kind for a long time. It pleases us to say that the resumption of the work of the standing commission became possible after the decision adopted by the Nairobi summit and in accordance with which [word indistinct] the African side was thus able to remove Egypt's membership. Consequently, the obstacle which had prevented the meeting of the Arab and African countries was removed.

These, ladies and gentlemen, are, I believe, the most important issues discussed by the evening session. If I have overlooked some issues, Chairman Boucetta will talk about them in addition to any observations he may have. Thank you.

[Boucetta] These are the main points discussed at this evening's session. The discussions were extremely sincere and responsible. All working papers and ideas submitted in these respects have been referred to the drafting committee which will (?meet) today. A session will be held to review the recommendations to be submitted to the summit. The meeting will take place at 0900 tomorrow. With regard to the declaration of the eight Saudi principles, these have been closely studied with all sincerity and responsibility. Tomorrow morning the drafting committee will submit to the conference the results it has reached so they later can be placed before the summit. The drafting committee comprises 5 or 6 states [unidentified voice interrupts] but it is open to all states. [Boucetta continues] The states are Morocco, Iraq, Syria, the PLO, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. However, it is open to all. [end recording]

Libyan Delegate Speaks

LD240146 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, said the justice of the Palestinian cause and the legitimacy of the struggle for the retrieval of Palestine constitute a common thread in the convictions of us all from the Gulf to the ocean.

In his speech at the morning session of the Arab foreign ministers conference, he said the Palestinian question is the key factor in the current struggle and for its sake, we have made sacrifices in Palestine, the Sinai and Golan and southern Lebanon.

He affirmed the need to adopt the military option. This is the only remaining solution, as the political option is of no avail. Before us, he said, we have the lesson of As-Sadat who offered everything and got nothing in return and so he was executed by the Arab people.

He pointed out that the ties of alliance between the United States and Israel frustrate all pursuit of political options. He asked: How can an Arab delegation put forward a capitulationist initiative at a time when the Zionist enemy and the United States are opposing the establishment of a Palestinian state and the return of Jerusalem. Al-'Ubaydi called for burying the plan and the adoption of a struggle plan which would provide for the pooling of all capabilities and the bolstering of our steadfastness in the face of our enemy.

He pointed out that the alliance between the Zionist enemy and the United States is a serious matter and is aimed at the liquidation of the Palestinian cause. He said all the joint maneuvers now taking place in the Arab arena, the enlarging and establishing of military bases in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman, the plots against the Jamahiriyah, the constant threat to Syria and the presence of the Rapid Deployment Forces clearly expose the American and Zionist policies and practices which are the main source of danger to the Arab homeland. The conference, he said, must adopt measures to check the danger by agreeing to:

1. To consider the United States a state of confrontation with the Arab nation -- a matter which necessitates the review of Arab relations with that country.
2. To consider the American-Zionist alliance tantamount to participation by the United States in the usurpation of Palestine and other Arab territories.
3. To consider the American military presence in the Arab homeland an aggression which must be fought and eradicated.
4. To work for the utilization of all economic capabilities, including oil, in facing up to the alliance.
5. To work for the realization of a strategic balance with the enemy through the pooling of Arab capabilities and resources in the political and economic spheres.

Syrian Working Paper Approved

JN240557 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The SANA correspondent at the 12th Arab summit conference has learned that the drafting committee at the Arab foreign ministers conference will convene this morning to put the final touches on the recommendations and draft resolutions adopted during the foreign ministers' four sessions. The final session will be held at 1100 today to approve these recommendations and draft resolutions. The correspondent also learned that the Syrian working paper submitted to the conference yesterday was approved in its entirety.

VOP REPORTS ON AL-ASAD-'ARAFAT DAMASCUS MEETING

JN211716 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] held today a 3-hour meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the PLO official spokesman. The two sides discussed all issues and developments in the area, foremost of which are the military threats against and concentrations in southern Lebanon and the Israeli leaders's grave statements directed against the Palestinian resistance and Syria. They also discussed the agenda of the Fes summit conference in order to coordinate a Syrian-Palestinian stand for the sake of reaching a unified and coherent Arab stand to confront the challenges facing our Arab nation, led by the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

The discussions also touched on the splendid popular uprising that has been staged by our people in our occupied territories for 21 days against the Zionist enemy, its odious occupation and its fascist terrorism. Brother Abu 'Ammar also briefed President Hafiz al-Asad on his recent Arab tour.

Brother Abu 'Ammar met this morning with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, with Brother Abu Mayzar attending. The two sides discussed several Arab and local issues, including the agenda of the Fes summit. A spirit of brotherhood and positive, constructive friendship prevailed at the meetings.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH LEBANON'S SPEAKER AL-AS'AD

NC240840 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Last night, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Lebanese speaker Kamil al-As'ad at his office in Tallat al-Khayyat. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Fatah Central Committee members Brother Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil] and Brother Hani al-Ahasan. On the Lebanese side, it was attended by Deputy Anwar as-Sabbah and Socialist Democratic Party Central Command members 'Adnan 'Akkawi and Na'im Ni'mah.

After the 75-minute meeting, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar said he discussed with Speaker al-As'ad a number of local, Arab and international topics. Because of the delicate situation in the area, the situation in southern Lebanon, naturally, headed our discussions. These discussions were based on the aggressive Zionist plan, which is now centered in the south, against the Arab nation, whether viewed in the Israeli military concentrations or the enemy's ambitions regarding the land, water and people of the south.

To journalists, Abu 'Ammar added: We also discussed a number of topics that might be submitted at the Fes summit. Brother Abu 'Ammar said viewpoints during the meeting were completely identical. I sensed from Speaker al-As'ad positiveness and keenness on the Arab cause and the just Palestinian people's issue. God willing, our next meeting will be in Jerusalem.

On the contents of the Socialist Democratic Party memorandum on the situation in the south -- a copy of which was received by the commander in chief when he received a party delegation yesterday -- Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I and Speaker al-As'ad discussed all the memorandum contents and there is no scope here to speak about what was agreed upon.

MORE WEST BANK MAYORS SUPPORT FOR FAHD PLAN

NC211855 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 21 Nov (AFP) -- Seven more mayors, in the Israeli-occupied Jordan West Bank, today declared support for the Saudi peace plan and urged Arab leaders to adopt the proposal at the 12th Arab summit scheduled to open in Fes, Morocco, on Wednesday, the AR-RIYAD newspaper reported here.

The mayors of Tul Karm, Qalqilyah, 'Anabta, Al-Birah, Ramallah Bi'r Zayt, and Bayt Sahur, called on Arab countries to work for a rapid settlement of the Palestinian problem.

The Saudi daily AR-RIYAD had contacted them by telephone from New York.

Last Saturday, the mayors of Nabulus, Gaza, Hebron and Halhul also told the newspaper they backed the plan.

KUWAIT

TALKS BETWEEN PDRY, YAR LEADERS 23-24 NOV

PDRY, YAR Leaders Arrive

LD231030 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] His Excellency President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the YSP, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the fraternal PDRY, and an accompanying delegation, arrived at Kuwait International Airport at about 1130 this morning.

At about 1300 His Excellency Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the fraternal YAR, and an accompanying delegation also arrived at Kuwait International Airport.

Their excellencies the two presidents will hold talks with his highness the amir on relations between Kuwait and their respective fraternal countries and the current Arab situation. The two honorable guests were welcomed at the airport by his highness the amir, his highness the crown prince and prime minister, and senior state officials.

Leaders End Talks, Go to Fes

LD240742 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 24 November (KUNA) -- The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the leader of the PDRY, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the president of Yemen, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, left separately this morning for Fes to attend the Arab summit after holding tripartite talks aimed at overcoming the difficulties in relations between the two parts of Yemen. The three leaders met last night. It was officially announced that relations between Kuwait and each of the two Yemens as well as the "current Arab situation" were discussed. An official statement said that the tripartite summit was held in an atmosphere characterized by "the spirit of fraternity and understanding."

The most prominent dispute between the two Yemens involves the activities of the National Front, which opposes the regime in San'a and enjoys the support of the PDRY. The second most important issue is the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed last August by the PDRY, Ethiopia and Libya which has aroused fears in San'a.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING RECEIVES ENVOY, MESSAGE FROM AL-ASAD

LD231016 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0955 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 23 Nov (SPA) -- His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this afternoon received in his office Mr Rif'at al-Asad, commander of the Syrian Arab Republic defense units, who conveyed to his majesty a verbal message from His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria.

The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the National Guard; and Shakyh 'Abd al-Muhsin az-Zayd, ambassador of the Kingdom to Syria.

Mr Rif'at al-Asad arrived in Riyadh earlier today, accompanied by Shaykh 'Abd al-Muhsin az-Zayd, Saudi ambassador to Syria. He was welcomed on arrival by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and a number of senior officials.

AS-SADAT CASE TRIAL POSTPONED TO 30 NOV

NC211209 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 21 Nov (MENA) -- At its session today, the supreme military court decided to postpone the consideration of the case of the assassination of departed leader Anwar as-Sadat until 30 November at the request of the defense panel to give it an opportunity to read the dossiers of the case.

The supreme military court had held its first session this morning to consider the case of the assassination of departed leader Anwar as-Sadat under the presidency of Deputy Director of the Military Judiciary Department Maj Gen Muhammad Fadil 'Atiyyah, Assistant Director of the Military Judiciary Maj Gen Mustafa Nasir Fadil and Assistant Director of the Military Judiciary Maj Gen 'Abd al-'Aziz Mustafa.

The prosecution was presented by Military Prosecutor General Maj Gen Mukhtar Muhammad Husayn Sha'ban, Maj Gen Yahya ash-Shimi and Naval Captain Mahmud 'Abd al-Qadir.

At the beginning of the session, the court president called every defendant by name and made sure that he was in the dock. He then read the bill of indictment which defines the role of each of them in the assassination case.

The court president then summoned the witnesses. They included former Ash-Sharqiyah Governor Maj Gen 'Abd al-Mun'im Wasil. After ascertaining that they were all present, he asked them to leave the courtroom.

A number of the panel defending the defendants asked to speak. They unanimously denounced the shedding of blood and the assassination. They requested that sufficient time be given to them to study the dossiers of the case.

After a brief interval, the court reassembled. The court president read a number of decisions: appointing lawyers to defend each of defendants Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19,; moving defendant No 8, namely, 'Asim 'Abd al-Majid, who is under treatment at present, to the military prison and declaring whenever his health condition permits he should attend the coming session accompanied by his private doctor; postponing the hearing of the case to the session to be held on 30 November according to the defense request; and continuing the imprisonment of the defendants as a precautionary measure.

ABU GHAZALAH ON TRIAL OF AS-SADAT ASSASSINS

NC232226 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) -- Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has stated that he has asked that the trial of the defendants in the assassination of leader Anwar as-Sadat be completed within a period not exceeding 1 month. In a statement to AL-JUMHURIYAH that will be published Tuesday, Abu Ghazalah says that the working hours of the court will be from 0600 to 1800 so that the trial will be over in 1 month without affecting the authority of the judiciary and the principle of the supremacy of the law.

Abu Ghazalah says that the verdicts pertinent to the security of the reviewing stand at the military parade and the infiltration of individuals into the parade column from outside the armed forces have been issued and will be announced along with the verdicts of the assassins.

Referring to the manner of implementing the verdicts, Abu Ghazalah says that in the case of death sentence is issued against any of the military personnel, the verdict will be carried out by a firing squad that includes a large number of soldiers and officers. This is considered a means of deterrence in the armed forces. Regarding the civilians, the verdict will be carried out by hanging in accordance with the law.

Abu Ghazalah affirms that the assassination of leader As-Sadat was 100 percent an isolated event and that the participation of Khalid al-Islambuli and 'Abbud az-Zumur in the crime does not mean that the issue was collective. He said that 'Abbud az-Zumur is a mere officer with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The investigations have proved that no one in his unit or under his command cooperated with him. The same applies to Khalid al-Islambuli, who was forced to have three persons from outside the armed forces participate in the crime because he failed to recruit any of the officers or soldiers working with him. Abu Ghazalah asserts that the trials will prove all this evidence absolutely.

Wondering about the state of affairs that would have resulted had a unit of 1,000 or 2,000 officers and soldiers participated in the assassination, Abu Ghazalah says: Had this happened, the whole reviewing stand would have been blown up, especially considering the aftermath of the attack by only four people. Had it not been for God's grace, the whole situation would have completely changed. He adds: Even if we suppose that a small unit participated -- this supposition did not exist -- in the implementation of the crime, it could not have done anything, because the armed forces are not one unit but large formations and organizations. Abu Ghazalah emphasizes that such behavior is out of the question in the minds of the officers, soldiers and the existing order in the armed forces. These forces took action to ensure Egypt on 6 October. This is the most cogent evidence that the case was not a coup as certain people wanted to portray it.

Concluding his statement, Abu Ghazalah says: I want to tell every officer, commander and soldier to continue to have the good opinion of the Egyptian people as patriotic, as believing in his country, Arabism and religion and as being vigilant in safeguarding Egypt. This requires constant training, discipline and patriotism, maintaining their precious equipment and taking action to achieve cohesion within the armed forces to remain the shield of this nation. Finally, I say that these forces must always feel that they are one family in which there is no difference between a minister and a simple soldier.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES EUROPEAN SINAI PARTICIPATION

NC231804 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1746 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) -- An official source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt has received with satisfaction the decision of the Governments of Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands to participate in the peacekeeping Multinational Force and Observers which will take positions along the international border between Egypt and Israel within the approved security measures. This decision, the source added, represents a positive contribution by the European states to the establishment of a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East.

The source also said: The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt expresses its profound gratitude for this constructive step by the governments of these friendly states and hails this response, which will undoubtedly add more solidity and strength to the Middle East peace process.

AD-DUSTUR ON REAGAN'S JERUSALEM STATEMENTS

JN211110 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Nov 81 pp 1, 19

[Observation by Hakim: "Transformation ...Despite Denial!"]

[Text] All that concerns us about the explanatory statement issued by the White House yesterday on the U.S. President's statements about Jerusalem is that President Reagan actually told the leaders of the American Jewish community, with whom he met the day before yesterday, that he prefers keeping Jerusalem unified under Isareli sovereignty.

The statements by both the White House and the U.S. Embassy in Amman, which tried to soften the impact of this grave statement by claiming that this does not constitute a transformation of U.S. policy and that the future of Jerusalem should be decided through negotiations, and that the President, on the other hand, prefers giving the holy places a status similar to that of the Vatican, which allows a free access to it, are some sort of sprinkling perfumes on a putrid corpse in a naive attempt to hide its stench.

The essential point in the whole matter as stressed by the White House statement is that President Reagan has stated to the leaders of the American Jewish community that he, the U.S. President and the third partner of autonomy negotiations, prefers keeping the two parts of Jerusalem unified under Israel's sovereignty. All the subsequent play with words in the two above-mentioned statements cannot change this fact at all.

There remains a question: Is it true that Reagan's statement is not considered a change in U.S. policy on Jerusalem? The answer is: Yes, it reflects a very grave change in this policy as much as it reflects a denunciation of the policy of President Husni Mubarak, Reagan's partner in the autonomy negotiations, who still insists that Jerusalem is part of the occupied Arab territories, that Israel's annexation of Jerusalem was an illegal act and that the inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem should, therefore, take part in the autonomy legislative council's elections.

Moreover, Reagan's statement flagrantly conflicts with the statement made in his press conference about 1 week ago when he said that the path of search for peace is based on the Camp David accords and Resolution 242, as neither these accords nor Resolution 242 stated that Jerusalem should remain unified under Israel's sovereignty. The Camp David accords ignored the issue of Jerusalem due to disagreement on it between Egypt and Israel. It was finally agreed that Begin and As-Sadat would explain their attitudes on this issue in messages to President Carter, who unlike his successor, has not adopted a stand on it at all. In his message to Carter on 17 September 1978, President as-Sadat said: Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank and must be under Arab sovereignty.

How than can President Reagan claim that his new stand expresses a U.S. policy which has suffered no alterations?

How then can he have the right to interpret Resolution 242 -- which is considered by the Camp David accords as the bases for the search for peace in the Middle East -- as stipulating that it can possibly accept Israel's sovereignty over unified Jerusalem when this resolution states that the forcible seizure of land is inadmissible and that Israel must withdraw from all the territories it occupied in the 1967 aggression?

The U.S. stand on Jerusalem, as former President Carter said in a letter to President as-Sadat on 17 September 1978, is based on what U.S. representatives to the United Nations stated on 14 July 1967 and 1 July 1969. We dare President Reagan to look into the text of these statements and we will be waiting for him to tell us which paragraph mentions that the U.S. prefers Jerusalem to remain under Israeli sovereignty, so that we can agree with him that his statement the day before yesterday does not reflect any change in his country's policy?

Frankly, we categorically reject President Reagan's statements on Jerusalem and consider them a very serious transformation in Washington's policy on Arab Jerusalem. Our pain and anger cannot be alleviated by the claim that the term preference does not reflect a definite or official stand because of our bitter experience with the Balfour Declaration which contained an expression saying that the British Government "views with sympathy Jewish Zionist aspirations and the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people" on which the Zionist movement based activities to establish the hotbed of tension and danger that is currently being witnessed in the Middle East.

The term of preference used by President Reagan was not said in a joking manner to the Jewish delegation. It is a serious expression which has meaning, far-reaching dimensions and serious consequences on the status of Jerusalem, particularly in the current circumstances, during which Israel is seeking any pretext or statement that can give legitimacy to its measures on the annexation of Jerusalem.

Despite the fact that we can seek some comfort in the fact that President Reagan does not possess Jerusalem to donate it to Israel, we must warn Arab leaders, who are on the eve of meeting at the Fes summit, not to remain silent about Reagan's serious statement. They must give a decisive and unequivocal answer that that there will be no peace in the Middle East and no friendship or cooperation with the United States unless Jerusalem is returned to the Arab fold with Palestinian flags waving through its skies.

KING HUSAYN ADDRESSES GRADUATING OFFICERS

JN231453 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Speech by King Husayn at the graduation ceremony of the 19th class of officers at the Royal Military College on 23 November 1981 -- recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O brothers, men of our armed forces, O youthful graduates: I extend to you greetings of love, trust and pride. It gives me pleasure to take part with you in today's celebration, which is one of the dearest days on which the homeland's youthfulness is rejuvenated and on which the horizons of the future and the aspirations of generations open wide before the homeland's youth.

O brother graduates: On this blessed day you move on to the field of work and duty and rally under the homeland's banner with all manliness and pride. Surrounded by your kinfolk and your nation's sons, who are watching you with hearts and eyes radiating love and hope and expecting you to achieve victory, liberate Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem and free the kinfolk and holy places from captivity. It suffices that you have this honor, whose burdens you assume, and the objective you want to achieve as well as the trust you bear in mind and the pledge you take into consideration.

O brother graduates: What increases the importance and meaning of this occasion is the fact that your brothers from the Palestine liberation army are taking part in this course, sharing with you this honor and responsibility, as several other brothers from the fraternal Arab armies took part in previous courses.

SPEAKER AL-AS'AD MEETS 'ARAFAT, MAKES STATEMENT

NC232242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The developments in the south on the eve of the Arab summit conference in Fes figured as the theme of the meeting which took place at 1800 today between Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the speaker's office in Tallat al-Khayyat. The PLO chairman was accompanied by Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil and Hani al-Hasan. Also in attendance were former Minister Anwar as-Sabbah, Lawyer 'Adnan al-Kawi and Na'im Ni'mih.

The independent parliamentary grouping this afternoon held a session under Speaker al-As'ad to discuss the subjects which will be raised at the coming Arab summit conference, particularly the question of southern Lebanon. The session was attended by 21 deputies and the ministers who are members of the grouping.

Following the session, Speaker al-As'ad gave a statement on the Arab and Lebanese stances toward the questions of the hour. Speaker al-As'ad said: In principle, the general situation is one of watching the summit proceedings and, consequently, its final results and resolutions. On this basis, at our meeting the grouping dealt extensively with the general vision of the requisite Lebanese and Arab stances. This vision can be summed up by saying that, at this conference, it is imperative for Lebanon to take a clear-cut and frank stance, calling on the Arabs to face the responsibility for the crisis in the south with appropriate magnitude and seriousness.

In regard to the Lebanese stance at the summit conference, Speaker al-As'ad said: The Lebanese stance should be one of calling on the Arabs to translate into action the principled resolutions on the south passed at previous conferences, particularly the resolutions at the Tunis conference. In other words, the Arabs should lay down a formula to ensure the implementation of these resolutions, which would consequently result in the implementation of the resolutions passed on the south by the UN Security Council. This noting of the need to work out an Arab plan at this conference is the quintessence of the requisite Lebanese stance. By an Arab plan, we mean a plan that would cover all the economic, political, informational and other domains. This plan will tend to put pressure on the international forces which are now barring implementation of the Security Council's resolutions. It will also tend to compel Israel to implement these resolutions.

Furthermore, we reviewed the Lebanese position which must be taken in light of the Arab response to the requirements of the Lebanese position.

Speaker al-As'ad added: A consensus was established within the grouping that any inter-Arab differences on any issue, and particularly on the plan for a comprehensive settlement if such a plan is forwarded, do not at all justify failure to close ranks to offer an Arab resistance to the Israeli challenge in southern Lebanon. It is impossible and inadmissible for any differences to exist over this subject, whether concerning principles or in regard to methods. Furthermore, a consensus was also established on the various bases of this vision and on its details.

Speaker al-As'ad was asked whether the grouping will wait for its periodic meeting slated for 2 weeks from now to assess the work and the results of the summit conference, or whether the grouping will be invited to hold an extraordinary meeting. The speaker answered: The date of the next meeting depends on the results of the conference and on the crystallization of stances. However, this meeting will not be contingent on the date set for the periodic meeting.

REACTION TO EUROPEAN MFO PARTICIPATION

JN231933 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, received at his office this afternoon the ambassadors and heads of the diplomatic missions of Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and France in Damascus. Attending the meeting was Hunayn Hatim, director of the Western Europe Department at the Foreign Ministry.

The ambassadors briefed Ash-Shar' on the text of the statement issued by their governments regarding participation in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers [MFO]. The minister reconfirmed Syria's unchangeable stance on this subject, which was clearly explained in a statement issued earlier. He outlined to them the fact that their governments' decision on the MFO may cause serious harm to Arab-European relations.

He also told the ambassadors that the subject is already listed on the Fes summit conference agenda in order to discuss it and reach a unanimous Arab stand on it.

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS HOLD TALKS IN DAMASCUS

JN221130 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0330 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 22 Nov (SANA) -- Talks were held here yesterday between a Ba'th Party delegation headed by Comrade Muhammad Haydar, member of the National Command and head of the Foreign Relations Office, and an Italian Communist Party [PCI] delegation, headed by Politburo member Emanuel Macaluso, which is currently visiting Syria.

Macaluso reviewed the PCI stand on the latest developments in the area and in the world. He explained the reciprocal effect between European security and security in the region. He said the Camp David accords had failed miserably and had ended completely with As-Sadat's death. He said the PCI has condemned Europe's participation in the Sinai multinational force and has launched a large-scale campaign to prevent Italy from participating in this force.

Comrade Muhammad Haydar explained the party's stands toward the cold war and European security. He also explained Syria's pan-Arab stand on the Middle East question. He said Syria would always advocate a just and lasting solution in the region that would guarantee the national and inalienable rights of Palestinians. Comrade Haydar asserted that America and Zionism would not accept a just solution in the region, thus making [word indistinct] region ready for an explosion. He stressed the need to build Arab intrinsic power and increase cooperation with our friends in the world.

PCI Delegation Departs

JN232144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Italian Communist Party [PCI] delegation under Comrade Emanuele Macaluso, Politburo member, left Damascus today following a visit of several days to Syria. The visit came at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command.

While here, the delegation members held talks and meetings with several party officials. An agreement of joint cooperation was signed between the two parties. Signing for the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party was Comrade Muhammad Haydar, National Command member and head of the Foreign Relations Office, and for the PCI Comrade Emanuele Macaluso. A joint statement on the outcome of this visit will be issued tomorrow.

TALAS OBSERVES TACTICAL MILITARY EXERCISE

JN231416 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] At the instruction of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, one of our combat formations has carried out a tactical exercise with live ammunition in cooperation with various ground and air force units. The practical implementation phase of the exercise was watched by Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister; Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff for operations and training affairs; senior officers of the general command, and some commanders of armed forces combat formations.

At the outset, the commander of the exercise explained the tactical concept of the exercise. He also specified the main objectives of the combat formation and its role within the general mission.

The practical implementation phase of the exercise began with an air and artillery attack on mock enemy positions and fortifications. Then advance units of the combat formation entered the battlefield and directed fire at enemy positions to provide cover for the formation's main units as they joined the battle. These main units succeeded, with the cooperation of various other units, in destroying the enemy positions, forcing the enemy to abandon its positions. In the meantime, our air defense units engaged enemy aircraft, forcing them to withdraw. The combat formation continued to carry out its task, cooperating with paratrooper units. It developed an offensive by bringing in reinforcements to achieve its objectives.

The positions taken throughout the implementation phase were very similar to those of a real battle. The formation proved its capability by destroying ground and air targets with direct hits.

At the end of this phase, Gen Mustafa Talas, accompanied by Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, inspected the units that took part in the exercise. General Talas praised the fighters and stressed to them that continuous training is the basis of victory in our decisive battle with the Zionist enemy to liberate every inch of our occupied Arab territory.

AL-ASAD MAY REQUEST STRATEGIC PACT WITH USSR

GF221356 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Moscow -- Arab diplomatic sources in Moscow said yesterday that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will make a lightning visit to the Soviet Union after the Arab summit conference scheduled in the Moroccan city of Fes on Wednesday. During his visit Al-Asad may ask for a strategic alliance between Syria and Moscow to confront the strategic cooperation agreement concluded between the United States and Israel.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said the visit will take place "if the Arab countries fail to reach an agreement" on adopting the Saudi Middle East peace plan during the Arab summit. The sources added that Syria and some other members countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front -- the PDRY, Algeria, Libya and the PLO -- may ask the Soviet Union to quickly establish a strategic military alliance to confront the plots of aggression that are being hatched by U.S. imperialism and Israel against the Arab countries.

The sources noted that during his visit to Moscow last month Syrian Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas had asked that the topic of the Syrian-Soviet strategic alliance be included in his talks with Soviet leaders.

Both Syria and the PDRY are linked to Moscow by friendship and cooperation treaties.

RADIO COMMENTS ON CHANCES FOR NEW U.S. POLICY

JN211426 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] All the propaganda and efforts of those who are inclined toward the United States will not succeed in changing the facts of the U.S. stands on the Arab-Israeli conflict nor in convincing the Arab masses that Washington might change a Middle East policy prejudiced toward Israel.

Whenever efforts are increased to make the Arabs believe that the United States has changed or is about to change its policy in the region to become less hostile to the Arabs, a senior U.S. official comes forward to confirm that U.S. policy, which fully sponsors Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and its stand opposed to peace in the region, has not changed.

Recent efforts have actively tried to convince the Arabs that there is a possibility of influencing U.S. policy to channel it toward a settlement that safeguards some Arab rights. Perhaps, some circles in the United States have made secret promises to encourage such efforts. However, emergency or artificial stands in U.S. policy do not hold ground before the strategic policies of the Washington rulers. Traitor As-Sadat tried to use U.S. promises to pressure Israel but they turned into pressure against him to make more and more concessions to Israel and tighten the noose of Egyptian subservience. Instead of total Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian soil, the United States was given military bases on Egyptian territory. As-Sadat accepted the concession of Egyptian sovereignty over large parts of the Sinai, including the demilitarization of a 40-km-wide stretch of Egyptian land adjacent to the contact lines with Israel so that the Sinai will always be within reach of Israeli Armed Forces.

While some Arabs are busy looking for proposals to placate the United States and test its will to pressure Israel and contribute to international efforts to establish peace, U.S. President Reagan confirms his policy of hostility to peace in the Middle East and proclaims to the representatives of Jewish organizations in the United States his support for Zionist expansion on Arab territory and calls for an indivisible Jerusalem under Israeli sovereignty, as reported by news agencies and confirmed by the White House spokesman.

The White House statement said that Reagan's statement on Jerusalem does not amount to a change in U.S. policy in Jerusalem and that this policy stipulates the indivisibility of Jerusalem. The statement also said that the U.S. President stated that he prefers to have an indivisible Jerusalem under Israeli sovereignty.

Reagan's new statements confirm hundreds of similar statements. They also confirm that U.S. policy is unchanged in its total prejudice toward Israel, its aggression against and expansion on Arab territory and rejection of UN resolutions and Charter. The United States has persistently refrained from supporting the two indispensable principles for establishing peace in the Middle East -- Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights. This U.S. forebearance from supporting just and lasting peace is the main factor behind the policy of war, aggression, regional expansion and contravention of international law and the principles of international charters and treaties.

Perhaps the state of affairs of Arab relations is a factor that encourages the United States to try to impose its domination over the Arab homeland and its wealth, to compel the Arabs to liquidate the Palestinian cause in Israel's interests and to recruit Arab countries in the army of world imperialism in its struggle against the Soviet Union, the socialist bloc and national liberation movement. Consequently, it is clearly obvious that confrontation of this delicate situation requires a genuinely militant Arab solidarity geared to mobilize Arab potentials to confront the real enemy and rectify the imbalance caused by unlimited U.S. military support for Israel and the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

It is no secret that the establishment of such a solidarity to ward off the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and establish just and lasting peace, based on the liberation of Arab land and the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, is capable of changing the situation in the region in favor of the Arab nation and peace. Sincere Arab efforts should be channeled toward the establishment of a genuine Arab solidarity that can change the balance of forces on the ground and make possible the discussion of a settlement that safeguards Arab rights, land and dignity. The experience of the Arab conflict against the Zionist onslaught and imperialist designs has demonstrated that proceeding from a position of weakness does not bring about the realization of pan-Arab objectives.

TISHRIN ON HABIB MISSION, ISRAELI THREATS

JN230900 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "How To Deal With Disruption in the Arab Situation" TISHRIN says: Philip Habib, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's personal envoy to the Middle East, will return to the region after the Arab summit conference in Fes, Morocco. Washington has officially announced this.

Philip Habib's mission has not brought anything good to the Arabs and, at all stages, has been linked to the escalation of acts of aggression and Israeli acts of provocation against the Arabs, particularly against Syria and against the Palestinian revolution, and to the exploitation of these acts, which has sometimes assumed the form of a real and criminal war against Lebanon and the Palestinians.

It seems that Philip Habib's new mission will not be better than his previous ones, because we are witnessing an escalation of threats by the Israeli rulers, as if they were the necessary preparation for the beginning of this new mission.

It is no secret that the deterioration in Arab relations, the collapse in the general Arab situation and the disruption that occurred in the balance of power between the Arabs and Israel was the result of the unlimited U.S. military assistance and political support for Israel and also a result of strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. No one ignores the fact that this deterioration, collapse and disruption have encouraged the Arab nation's enemies, particularly the United States, to exploit the situation and work to achieve their objectives of imposing imperialist hegemony over the Arab homeland and its resources and to impose a settlement, with U.S. and Israeli conditions, to the Palestinian issue that may be some form of capitulation.

TISHRIN stresses that this situation should not be dealt with by giving in to this situation, to intensive U.S. efforts, by offering more concessions or by expressing a readiness to retreat on this or that stand. The sound way to deal with this situation is to take action to change the negative aspects and to struggle for a real and militant Arab solidarity that will pool Arab forces and potentials against the Zionist enemy and those who support it and to mobilize the huge Arab potentials where they should be and direct them so that they can influence the course of events in the region and around it. Arab human, military, political and economic potentials are vast and capable of initiating a big change in the region and in the current balance of power in light of current regional and international circumstances and the current international balance of power.

TISHRIN concludes: Real Arab solidarity against the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism with the objective of seeking the most suitable conditions for the establishment of a just and lasting peace based on the principles of the UN Charter, which rejects the forcible annexation of land and acknowledges rights to self-determination is a necessary Arab step and an introduction to dealing with the current disruption in the balance of power in the region and for seeking regional and international circumstances that can put pressure on the aggressor and those who covet land and natural resources.

The best rhetoric cannot convince Israeli aggressors who rely in their dealing with the Arabs and the world of the logic of force; and the best proposals, solutions and plans cannot convince the United States to give up its unconditional bias toward Israel. So long as we do not change what is in ourselves, realize that we have huge capabilities and employ all our resources and potentials and political and economic status, we cannot expect those who bet on our weakness and disunity to give up their hostile stands and thier objectives, which are not directed against one Arab country alone.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES SAUDI KING'S ENVOY, MESSAGE

JN221639 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. It was delivered by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard, when he was received by the president at 1515 today.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PLO'S 'ARAFAT IN DAMASCUS

JN211242 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] At 1130 today, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat and PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

AMERICAN ARAB DELEGATION MEETS WITH AL-ASAD

JN222026 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] At 1200 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Robert Thabit, president of the National Association of American Arabs, and Butrus Tannus, chairman of the association's board of directors. The meeting was attended by Muhammad Haydar, head of the Foreign Relations Office at the Ba'th Party National Command.

Thabit and Tannus expressed their pleasure at Syria's progress under President Hafiz al-Asad and at Syria's efforts. Talks during the meeting centered on ways to strengthen ties linking the expatriates to their motherland and on teaching their sons the Arabic language. The talks also dealt with the situation in the region, the effect of the U.S. administration's bias toward Israel on this situation and means of countering this bias. In this regard, Thabit and Tannus affrimed the important role of Syria in the region, which gives them a determination to work in the service of the just Arab cause.

The president thanked them for their sentiments and praised the adherence of the expatriates to their roots and their desire to preserve their ties with the motherland. He asserted that each meeting with the brother expatriates moves national feelings. He stressed the need for organization among the ranks of the expatriates in order to render them more effective. Stress was also laid on the importance of cooperation between the motherland and expatriates so as to shorten the steps. [sentence as heard]

UNIFIL COMMANDER MEETS MILITIA'S MAJOR HADDAD

TA231823 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1813 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Rosh Haniqra, 23 Nov -- The UNIFIL spokesman reported a meeting between the UNIFIL commander, Gen William Callaghan, and the militia commander, Maj Sa'd Haddad, was held in southern Lebanon this morning.

The spokesman said routine matters were discussed and the two commanders reviewed the situation in the area, but no new agreements were reached.

The spokesman emphasized that UNIFIL insists that Haddad order the 15 militiamen holding Hill 880 north of the village of At-tiri to withdraw. He confirmed that UN engineers are building a large observation post there.

The spokesman noted that because Major Haddad reopened all the roads in the south to UN traffic, full understanding -- as he called it -- prevails in the area.

UN headquarters elements complimented Israel for its restraint in the course of the most recent UNIFIL-militia conflict, noting that in their view this restraint has contributed toward calming emotions.

Further Report

TA240633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] UNIFIL men in southern Lebanon began constructing a new observation post on Hill 880, which is atop the terrorists' infiltration axis. A militia armored car has been under seige on that hill for 10 days now by UNIFIL troops from Ireland. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that a meeting on that subject between Major Haddad and the commander of UNIFIL yesterday ended with no result. General Callaghan said he appreciated the restraint which Israel had demonstrated in last week's conflict in southern Lebanon.

SPOKESMAN ON EUROPEAN ROLE IN SINAI FORCE

TA231732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Live "Evening Newsreel" report from Knesset by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem, Avi Pazner, commented on the announcement of the EEC countries a short time ago. The spokesman said that the Cabinet would discuss and decide about the complex problems related to the participation of the European countries in the multinational forces in the Sinai. The discussion will take place next week. As for the contents of the announcements issued today, Mr Pazner said that it appears that they contradict the Camp David accords.

At this point we must add that the prime minister made it plain a few days ago that the European countries would not be able to join the multinational force that will supervise the implementation of the peace treaty if they base their joining on the Venice declaration instead of the Camp David accords. It also seems that the announcements issued by the European countries are the result of the many arguments among the EEC countries and that the extremists headed by Britain and Greece gained the upper hand.

Jerusalem was taken by surprise by the European announcements because until yesterday it had been assumed that the four countries planning to join the multinational force would do so on the basis of the Camp David accords.

REJECTION OF EEC SINAI PARTICIPATION LIKELY

TA240525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Our political correspondent reports that the government will most probably reject participation of the four EEC countries in the Sinai force, because their statement is based on the Venice declaration and not on the Camp David agreements, as had been requested by Israel. Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner said last night it appears the statement contradicts those agreements. Our correspondent remarks that Jerusalem believes that the countries which are extremist in their positions toward Israel -- Britain and Greece -- overcame the moderate countries of the Common Market.

EEC Statement Cited

TA240726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] West Europe says its participation in the Sinai force is linked to the Israel-Egyptian peace treaty but is independent from the rest of the Camp David process. Israel's withdrawal from Sinai was the first stage of implementing what the Europeans call a UN resolution to evacuate all the territories. The 10-country EEC has also issued a statement on the right of all nations to exist and calling for full self-determination for the Palestinians. The West Europeans also said the force was being established in its present form in the absence of a UN decision. Participation would not commit them or exclude them from taking part in other international peacekeeping arrangements.

CARRINGTON EXPLAINS EEC DECISION TO PLO

TA240727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has sent a letter of explanation to the PLO on the participation of the four European countries in the Sinai force. The terrorist news agency says British Ambassador David Roberts personally delivered the message to the PLO in Beirut. No details on Carrington's letter were disclosed. The PLO reiterated its opposition to the Europeans' participation in the Sinai force.

AUSTRALIA DECIDES TO CONTRIBUTE TO SINAI FORCES

TA240725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Australia says it will contribute to the Sinai peacekeeping force. Premier Malcolm Fraser made the announcement, saying that the West European decision had met Australia's requirement for a balanced multinational force. The Australian contribution is expected to included six wings and helicopters together with support troops.

PRESS COMMENT ON EEC SINAI PARTICIPATION

TA241001 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] YEDI'OT AHARONOT says the four European countries which desire to take part in the Sinai force managed to squeeze into the formula of their agreement also the Venice declaration, and the United States is content.

However, there is doubt whether Israel should share in the U.S. satisfaction. The memorandum of the European countries is nearer to the principles of Saudi Arabia than the principles of Camp David, and we should reject the proposal of the four to take part on the force.

MA'ARIV writes that Europe's countries are eager to send troops to the force in Sinai, in order to improve their poor standing. The plot is quite transparent. The Camp David accords clearly stipulate which countries and elements will take part in the negotiations on the territories. Europe's countries are not included, and their attempt to undermine the continuing peace process must be foiled.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS ROLE FOR UN OBSERVERS

TA220620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Israeli Foreign Ministry officials have expressed some surprise at reports that Egypt has asked the United Nations to keep its observers in Sinai in addition to the multinational force that is to supervise the peace there after Israel's withdrawal next April. However, the officials told our political affairs reporter Alan Ben-'Ami that the issue affects only Egypt. Israel, they point out, feels the UN Truce Supervisory Organization no longer has any role to play between Egypt and Israel, and they believe there will be no effect on the operation of the multinational force or the countries participating in it.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DECLINES COMMENT ON TIRAN STRAITS

TA?01235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] One of Israel's reserves generals says Israel should take control of two small islands -- Tiran and Sanafir -- in the Straits of Tiran. The islands are connected to the peace treaty with Egypt and Israel is due to give them up as part of the withdrawal from Sinai. More on the islands from military reporter Shim'on Ayalon in Tel Aviv:

The two islands off the northern coast of Saudi Arabia are listed on the maps drawn up during the Camp David negotiations; so say Foreign Ministry officials, and the military says Israeli troops will pull back from them when the day comes to implement the final handover to Egypt of the remaining section of the Sinai peninsula. Initially, these two islands, Sanafir and Tiran, belonged to Saudi Arabia, but were occupied by the Egyptians when they blockaded the Straits of Tiran, the only entrance from the Red Sea to the Gulf of Elat. The two islands are uninhabited. They are a few miles across, with hills along their southern side. They look over the extremely narrow waterway which leads into the Gulf of Elat, thus just who occupies them is of interest to Israeli strategists. Reserve Gen Rehavam Ze'evi, former head of the Israeli military central command and a former prime minister's adviser, recommends that Israel occupy these islands and not hand them over to the Egyptians next year.

I asked the Defense Ministry about the danger posed to Israel, should these islands be taken over by a nonfriendly state. I was told this was simply a hypothetical question and therefore the Defense Ministry spokesman would not answer. General Ze'evi says these islands are vital for Israel's security and he advocates that Israeli military personnel dig in there and ignore the international protests which might arise. Reports from the Arab world recently indicate that the possibility of Saudi Arabia reasserting its sovereignty over these islands is a far from hypothetical question, despite what the Israeli Defense Ministry spokesman says. The international force which will, under the Camp David accords, take up position in the Sinai once the Israeli forces have completed the withdrawal, only have a mandate to deal with the Egyptians and the Israelis; they could not, neither could they be expected to take on Saudi Arabia over these islands.

Thus, if Saudi Arabia were to make any such overtures in the field, America, as a proponent of Saudi moderacy and as the godfather of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty in all its documents and appendages, might be placed in a rather delicate position. I understand the Americans feel they do have certain responsibilities as cosignators to the Camp David peace accords, but only in respect to the agreement and anything directly arising from it. The United States does not have to, nor would it want to get involved in any arguments over sovereignty. The persons who drew up the peace accords were well aware of these two islands; they were included in the maps and listed as zone c; that is, the demilitarized zone. Beyond that the issue was not dealt with since it was not of burning importance and one where there are so many tricky questions, not only of strategic value, but also of international law, so Sanafir and Tiran were put into political abeyance until such a time as they could be dealt with or had to be dealt with. Shim'on Ayalon, Tel Aviv.

EDITORIALS ON STRATEGIC COOPERATION, EEC STATEMENT

TA240901 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] HA'ARETZ says that if the defense minister's trip to the United States is designed to reach an understanding on strategic cooperation with real content, then the journey looks to be futile. If the objective is to sign a document full of words but devoid of content only to provide the administration with an alibi to tighten its relations with Saudi Arabia, then there is no reason for us to help it. If the journey is meant to provide Mr Begin with an accomplishment to brag about, why should we be misleading ourselves? The Cabinet, which will convene in the near future in a special session on this issue, should well consider either a postponement or even a cancellation of the defense minister's trip to the United States. A strategic partnership with us should be first and foremost an American interest. If the United States does not want us, we would do better to leave the issue until it changes or consolidates the matter anew.

HATZOFE writes that if the strategic cooperation is indeed negligible without any benefit for Israel, we had better refrain from whitewashing and misleading public opinion with empty slogans. Under such circumstances it is better to postpone the signing of the memorandum of understanding and state openly that Israel has no interest in a strategic cooperation that is empty of content.

The Jerusalem POST says it is clear that in the matter of strategic cooperation the Americans appear uninterested in what Israel wants. Therefore, the question now is what will Mr Begin do? Will he reject the minimalist U.S. offer, but as a result expose to view the emptiness of his earlier grand claims? As the paper puts it? Or will he prefer to take what he can get, and then put a fine gloss on it? And what about Minister Sharon? Will he act on his tough talk about the Americans even if Mr Begin prefers a more moderate position?

HAMODI'A writes that the government requires a great deal of resourcefulness to get out of the muddle created by the four countries' statement regarding their participation in the multinational force. The government cannot accept its terms, since they do not conform with the Camp David agreements. It is therefore very doubtful whether Israel can consent to participation by the four countries on the force. The question is how will the United States, which was the chief patron to the Camp David accords, react to what is meant to undermine the basis on which they lean.

'AL HAMISHMAR maintains that the four-country statement generates a fog which may provide Israel with an opening to demonstrate flexibility, without changing the general line. Our consent for the positioning of the international force in accordance with the four-country statement will be interpreted most favorably by Egypt, will strengthen moderate Arab world elements seeking peace, including the Palestinians, and will strengthen our standing in the world as well. This will, indeed, be a favorable development.

POST: U.S. UNLIKELY TO EXPAND STRATEGIC ALLIANCE

TA240959 Jerusalem POST in English 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Washington -- Unless President Ronald Reagan personally intervenes, the U.S. is unlikely to go anywhere as far as Israel would like in expanding strategic and military cooperation between the two countries.

Israeli officials here were clearly disturbed by Sunday's remarks by both Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State Alexander Haig indicating a U.S. desire to limit strategic cooperation to a relatively low level.

Well-placed U.S. officials yesterday said the U.S. and Israel have not yet reached agreement on the specific terms to be included in a proposed memorandum which is supposed to be signed during Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon's visit to Washington later this month.

Both Weinberger and Haig pointed to political problems in the Arab world as the key restraining factor. They referred only to limited cooperation.

Israel has made it clear, however, that it would like a more substantive level of strategic cooperation, including joint military maneuvers in Israel proper, the prepositioning of tanks, fighter aircraft and other heavy weaponry in Israel and other higher-profile cooperation.

U.S. officials, including several considered especially friendly towards Israel believe Sharon and the Israeli Government would be shortsighted to reject a relatively modest start in strategic cooperation.

The Americans are upset that Israel has been pressing for steps considered politically too risky for Washington to take right now.

This irritation was reflected yesterday in an article by Republican Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, a leading conservative Reagan backer, in the New York TIMES.

"Mr Begin's statements also irritate American military planners, who are already frustrated by Arab refusals to join our coalition against Moscow because, they claim, Israeli occupation of Arab land is the major threat to Middle Eastern peace," Hatch said. "How can America obtain military facilities that its Rapid Deployment Force needs to defend Arabian Gulf oilfieds if even moderate Arabs continue to point to Israeli "intransigence" on the Palestinian question.

"Knowing that we need Arab support," Hatch said, "our military planners ask if Israel recognizes the costs of trumpeting its 'strategic cooperation' with us so loudly in Arabic over Radio Israel and of making threats to invade Lebanon again."

Our Knesset reporter adds: Knesset approval would be required for any international agreement or arrangement signed by the government whereby the IDF might be committed to operate outside the country's borders, under a private members bill tabled by MAPAM MK Victor Shemtov yesterday.

He said the impression had been created that the strategic cooperation agreement with the United States could lead to the IDF being deployed on the territory of countries not classified as "enemy countries," in existing legislation.

WEST BANK VILLAGE ASSOCIATIONS SEEK ARMS

TA231604 Jersualem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The heads of the village associations in the Bethlehem and Hebron areas have called on the Military Government to provide the residents with arms so that they can defend themselves. The two, Mustafa Dudin and Bisharah Qimsiyah, participated this afternoon in the funeral ceremony for the head of the Ramallah Village Association, Yusuf al-Khatib, who died after being shot last week by the PLO, which claimed responsibility for the attack.

Dudin said Al-Khatib's assassins cannot be considered the representatives of the Palestinian people. He also pledged that they will not be allowed to roam free.

Several dozen villagers from Bil'in participated in the funeral. The military governor of Ramallah arrived later to pay a condolence visit to the family.

WEST BANK NOTABLES LAUNCH HUNGER STRIKE

TA211833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Three public figures who were arrested last week have launched a hunger strike in the Ramallah prison. They are: Akram Haniya, editor-in-chief of ASH-SHA'B; 'Azmi Shu'aybi, member of the Al-Birah local council and Dr Samir Katiba, head of the doctors' trade union. They say they are political prisoners and demand their release. At week's end a military court in Ramallah rejected their request to be released on bail.

POST EDITORIAL ON REAGAN'S JERUSALEM STATEMENTS

TA231027 Jerusalem POST in English 23 Nov 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Reagan on Jersualem"]

[Text] It is not every day that a statement made on the record by the U.S. President seems to be promptly disavowed by the White House. But even once would be a trifle too often -- after all, one normally assumes the White House to be synonymous with the president. When the assumption is shattered, the impact is liable to be shattering too.

The statement apparently retracted was made by Mr Reagan to a group representing the conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations at the White House last Thursday night. At their meeting the President was reported to have been at his amiable best, labouring hard to allay the fears of the American Jewish leaders that the rapprochement between Washington and Riyadh signalled an erosion of the tie with Jerusalem.

That fear was baseless: This was Mr Reagan's message, delivered in the presence of some of his top aides. The President kept describing the relationship between the U.S. and Israel as an alliance, and he reaffirmed last year's election campaign pledge to support united Jerusalem under Israel sovereignty, though subject to negotiations.

The reaffirmation was no sooner publicized, by conference chairman Howard Squadron, than it was "clarified" by a hastily convened White House consilium, with Secretary of State Alexander Haig in attendance. The message this time appeared to be: The Arab states need not be offended. Mr Reagan did not quite mean what he had said about backing Israel's sovereignty over a united Jerusalem.

America's policy, the "clarification" stated, remained to have Jerusalem an undivided city with free access to the holy sites, apart from the fact that the President had suggested that Jerusalem's future status was to be determined through negotiations.

He also (at the meeting with the Jewish leaders, that is) favoured some Vatican-type solution "that would continue to preserve free access to the holy sites that Israel has afforded since 1967."

Since a Vatican-type solution clearly suggests at least an attenuation of Israel's sovereign rights over Jerusalem, the President's affirmation of those rights must be taken with a huge grain of salt: that was the thrust of the White House "clarification."

It is easily understandable that the "clarification" was not very well received in this country. But was it a deliberate distortion of the President's meaning or perhaps a true gloss on Mr Reagan's intent? Was it not a mistake to instantly interpret the President's originally published remarks as offering unstinting support to the official Israeli solution to the Jerusalem problem?

The Israeli solution is enshrined in Ge'ula Kohen's Jerusalem law. The purpose of getting that law through the Knesset last year -- other than beating the Tehiya Party by joining it -- was to declare Israel's united capital no longer a negotiable issue (apparently even at the price of causing the exodus of all foreign embassies from the city). Jerusalem united was to be Israel's alone to have and to hold, without the slightest admixture of any outside authority.

But President Reagan's statement -- his own, not the White House's -- that the city's future status remained subject to negotiations clearly implied a rejection of Premier Begin's thesis that there could be no compromise whatever on Israel's sovereignty over Jerusalem. This in itself amounted to a denial of the claim that the issue of Jerusalem had been foreclosed by the Jerusalem law -- even without the further attempt to superimpose a Vatican-type structure on the old city.

This American approach, which calls for a united Jerusalem under an attenuated Israeli sovereignty, is plainly the U.S. President's own. It represents the ultimate in sympathy for Israel's viewpoint, and it is doubtful whether it is shared by any other country today. There does not appear to be the slightest chance that it will be bent further to accomodate Israel.

On second thought, the White House may have done Israel a favour by making clear where it stands.

HA'ARETZ CRITICIZES SHARON'S WEST BANK POLICY

TA231231 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Nov 81 p 7

[Ze'ev Schiff commentary: "Kicking Over a Bucket of Milk"]

[Excerpt] The Balfour Declaration anniversary on 2 November served PLO supporters in the territories for disrupting the quiet which had reigned for many months during the concluding period of Brigadier General Ben-Eli'ezer's command. Despite the criticism that Sharon leveled, before his appointment to the post of defense minister, about the rough handling of demonstrators in the streets, within a day or two measures have been adopted that in the past had been triggered only after numerous days of demonstrations. Tear gas was used, students were being chased while foreign television crews were filming the incidents, and the Bi'r Zayt University was closed on very short notice. The Military Government was actually playing into the hands of the rioters, and within 24 hours they managed to secure worldwide press headlines about the, as it were, horrendous situation in the territories.

This, however, is not the end of the matter. When the student demonstrations failed to stop, it was decided to react with a hand of iron and even blow up houses of persons guilty of tossing incendiary bottles. That was a mistake even in terms of security. When houses of the Hebron Bet-Hadassah murderers were blown up, this was received with understanding by Israel's public opinion.

Even the demolition of houses in which the youngsters who recently attempted to kill an Israeli in Hebron were living was received without criticism. The delicate turn to the worse occurred when houses were blown up of families whose sons had hurled the incendiary bottles -- three houses in the Christian township of Bayt Sahur. If the Military Government sees no difference between the hurling of a stone or an incendiary bottle and a handgrenade, will the Arab youngsters say, then why not throw a real handgrenade?

But this is not the main point of the error. One who differentiates between the tossing of a heavy stone and an incendiary bottle, should also know the difference, for example, between demolishing houses in Hebron or Nabulus and the demolition of a house in a Christian township such as Bayt Sahur. We have lit an unnecessary conflagration in the Christian populace surrounding Jerusalem, despite our great efforts to foster good relations with it. We did not do it in Nabulus which is notorious for its riots, whereas in Bayt Sahur we did it without a second thought. Was it to intimidate Nabulus? Where were the defense minister's sundry advisors? Do they want to get protesting letters from the pope? Secondly, the reaction appeared to have been too massive, not only because of the number of houses that were blown up at one and the same time. In this lies the small difference, and if someone advised the defense minister not to pay attention to that difference, he also brought to an end the publicity campaign which claimed that Sharon had opened a new, liberal page in the territories. That is the difference between a plain iron hand, and a wise and sensitive hand of iron. Damage is also done to Sharon's name. It shows again that Sharon can abruptly kick over a brimfull bucket of milk which he had toiled a very long time to fill. The issue raises, of course, questions about the standard of his advisors and about their courage to oppose him.

And, one further question: Does not the division of "powers" instituted between the military and civilian arms in the Military Government increase the chances for such errors? When a security man dictates, via a separate channel, the imposure of a curfew (which for a long time now has not been imposed on whole towns as was the case recently in Qalqilyah and Bayt Sahur) and other punitive steps, without taking into consideration local sensitivities, then we are in for many a mishap. The various considerations have to be made in the field by people familiar with local realities, long before the issue is submitted to the defense minister's office.

The routine answer to these contentions is that Sharon was the man who liquidated the wave of terror in the early seventies. This is indeed true. At the time, I was following his war against terror in Gaza, and we wrote about it. But one should keep in mind that the head of an army command is not a defense minister, and 1970 during the war of attrition cannot be compared with 1981, when peace agreements with Egypt have been signed, and we are looking by candlelight for any potential partner to continue the autonomy talks.

SAUDI ARABIA, PLO 'INTERFERED' IN WEST BANK

TA232116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Saudi Arabia and the PLO have directly interfered in Judaea and Samaria in the struggle over the Saudi plan. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that a few days ago the Washington correspondent of the Saudi paper AR-RIYAD, phoned the mayors of Judaea and Samaria and extracted from them enthusiastic declarations of support for the Saudi plan. However, these declarations embarrassed PLO headquarters in Beirut because the PLO representative to the conference of Arab foreign ministers, Faruq Qaddumi, endorsed the position held by the rejection front and objected to the plan. Our correspondent reports that following instructions from Beirut, several mayors, including Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf, retracted their support for the plan.

LIBYA

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ISSUES DOCUMENTS, MESSAGES

Program of Urgent Tasks

LD212323 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1850 GMT 21 Nov 81

["Program of urgent tasks of the Arab liberation movement for tackling the imperialist-reactionary plans on the Arab arena" issued 21 November by the emergency session of the Arab People's Congress held in Tripoli on 19-21 November; statement read by Dia' Haj 'Ali, secretary general of the Arab Peasants Federation -- live]

[Text] As we approve this program, we must not forget for one single moment the aim for which the emergency session of the Arab People's Congress was convened. The agenda of the session and its basic political topics, reflected by the political report, fall generally under two main headings:

1. How to restore Egypt to its leading and natural position in the Arab homeland after the execution of traitor As-Sadat.
2. The plan of the Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, its political background, its consequences and the dangers that will result from it, and the national need to foil and frustrate the imperialist-reactionary moves that rely on it.

In addition to the above two items, we have the evidence and political changes which surround the above two items and which have been extensively summarized and objectively correlated by the political report. The program of tasks must do the same thing as the political report so that it may become a true interpretation of our political view of the current conditions through which our Arab nation is passing, particularly the new conditions, for the sake of which the emergency session of the Arab People's Congress was convened.

By affirming this matter in presenting this program, we mean to affirm what the political report attached to the importance of fixing our objectives clearly in our moves in the current stage and the need for adopting a unified decision by which all of us would abide with regard to the way of achieving our objective without getting lost in labyrinths and details which would preoccupy us from attending to the urgent tasks laid upon the shoulders of the Arab national liberation movement, so that we may accomplish the aim for the sake of which the emergency session of the Arab People's Congress was held. [sentence as heard]

We wish to add that this program of tasks treats how to deal with the new developments in the Arab arena following the holding of the second regular session of the Arab People's Congress. These new developments on the Arab arena underline the extreme importance of the need to implement the political program [as heard] of the Arab People's Congress.

The program of urgent tasks of the Arab national liberation movement, which is now in our hands, contains practical steps for the application of the political program's [as heard] provisions in tackling the new imperialist-reactionary plans. It is based completely on the political program of the Arab People's Congress and on the charter and the broad political lines of the congress, particularly those of the second session held 15-16 January.

The program before us is only a very small part of our battles of struggle throughout the Arab arena for the sake of liberation, unity and progress. This means, in the first place, the existence of an urgent need for the unity of the detachments of the Arab liberation movement and their unity of struggle within a direct democratic framework. This is one of the basic conditions for the success of the program of tasks.

The adoption of a unified decision by all members of the Arab People's Congress at this emergency session is not sufficient by itself, despite its importance. To implement our decision, we must couple it with a revolutionary struggle. This is our basic task after leaving the congress meeting hall.

Great efforts must be exerted at this stage. The responsibility lies squarely on the shoulders of us all, each in his field and arena. These efforts must be exerted urgently in two fields: addressing ourselves to our popular bases in order to mobilize them and influencing the ruling circles in the various Arab countries and their political decisions. This is our basic method of accomplishing the urgent tasks specified by this program as follows:

I. The urgent tasks of the Arab liberation movement:

1. To pursue the struggle for the final downing of the Camp David accords and the liquidation of their traces inside and outside Egypt on all Arab international spheres. The carrying out of the death sentence against As-Sadat has dealt a decisive blow to these accords, but has not destroyed them completely.

2. To work for the restoration of Egypt to its leading natural position in the Arab homeland. This can only be accomplished through the realization of two conditions: the abandonment by the Egyptian regime of the Camp David accords and the liquidation of their traces inside and outside Egypt; and the unleashing of political and trade unionist democratic freedoms inside Egypt and the release of the political and trade unionist detainees, the lifting of all pressures brought to bear on the Egyptian national progressive movement so as to enable it to move freely, the setting up of a guarantee for national policy inside Egypt to prevent any relapse, and the rejection of any attempt by Arab reaction to make peace with the Egyptian regime prior to the realization of these two conditions.

3. To work for the toppling of the Arab regimes which are in alliance with the Egyptian regime, American imperialism and Zionism, despite the existence of the Camp David accords, and which play their role most insolently within the framework of the imperialist schemes in the area. In this regard, we specifically mention Sudan, Somalia, Oman and Morocco.

5. [number as heard] To contain and foil the Saudi move and, in particular, Prince Fahd's initiative and those accepting it. To expose the Saudi policies and their link with the American strategy in the Arab arena. To struggle for the mobilization of the Arab masses against this initiative, to destroy it and to reject any excuse or justification put forward for accepting Fahd's initiative.

6. To escalate the struggle for the consecration of the principles connected with the Palestine question. To affirm that no party has the right to unilaterally submit solutions or make initiatives in connection with the Palestine question, which is the principal cause of the Arab nation. To uphold the no's of the Khartoum summit: no peace, no negotiations and no recognition of the Zionist enemy and no squandering of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. To affirm that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people. To abort the policy of relying on the United States, its allies or its agents for the sake of achieving a just, lasting peace in the Arab area.

7. To intensify the efforts to lift the pressures exerted against the PLO on the Arab and international levels, thereby bolstering the efforts to check the Saudi initiative, through granting broad political and material support to the Palestinian gun to enable it to escalate the armed struggle; through concentrated Arab action to tip the balance of power in the Lebanese arena in favor of the Palestine revolution, the national Lebanese movement and Syria, and thereby bolster the struggle of the Arab nation; through drawing up a program of joint struggle with the cooperation of the PLO and supporting and bolstering the PLO on Arab and international fields in a manner which will strengthen the struggle of the Palestine people and the Arab liberation movement.

8. To stand firm against the dangerous aggressive escalation of American policy in the Arab area represented by the bases, facilities, maneuvers and constant military threats. To wage campaigns on the Arab and international levels against this policy and to expose the American plots and designs against the Arab homeland.

9. To expose the Arab parties which play a role within the framework of the American designs in the area and to intensify concentration on them until they are thwarted. To let the death of As-Sadat remain alive in the minds of every Arab siding with the United States and world Zionism against the interests of the Arab nation.

10. To strengthen the bonds within the various parties to the Arab liberation movement and to bolster relations among them. To rise above secondary differences and to unify all efforts against the common enemy and his designs.

11. To uphold the national Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and to intensify the efforts to enable the front to build its pan-Arab institutions and to play a full role in the Arab struggle.

12. To bolster strategic relations with friends who support the causes of the Arab nation: the USSR, the socialist bloc, the democratic and progressive forces throughout the world, in West Europe and the national liberation movement in Africe, Asia and Latin America to check the imperialist-reactionary policies which aim at striking at the Arab nation's friendships and alliances with the enemies of American imperialism and world Zionism.

13. To call for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war, which is sapping both peoples' energies so that these energies will be directed toward the principal battle against the imperialist-Zionist enemy.

14. To ask the Syrian and Libyan commands to establish unity between the two countries as a practical reply to the Camp David designs and Prince Fahd's initiative.

II. The means for the implementation of these urgent tasks:

The realization of all these urgent tasks places on the shoulders of all detachments of the Arab liberation movement huge commitments which they have to carry out. Every detachment must act, as needed, in its arena and on its field. The realization of all these tasks fall on the shoulders of us all: armed liberation movements, political parties, popular and trade unionist organizations and political, cultural and social personalities. Naturally, these tasks do not belong to one particular detachment. They are a pan-Arab responsibility and each of us should shoulder part of it.

These tasks will be implemented on several levels:

A. On the level of the mobilization of our popular bases:

1. To publicize the documents of the emergency session of the Arab People's Congress by all means of information under our disposal, among our masses and bases and the areas we can influence or reach, thereby expressing a unified stand toward the dangerous schemes and suspicious plans now put forward on the Arab arena, foremost of which is the Fahd plan. We should do so in particular through the information media of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

2. To embark on organizing information campaigns in every Arab arena, like writing articles, issuing statements, holding press conferences, conducting seminars and rallies and raising the unified slogans concerning our attitude toward those plans and schemes.

3. To exchange visits and delegations and communicate among the parties of the Arab liberation movement for the purpose of consulting one another and coordinating and exchanging viewpoints concerning the methods used to achieve those tasks.

4. To carry out the most universal Arab campaign for the sake of increasing material and moral support for the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese patriotic movement in their struggle for tipping the balance of force in the Lebanese arena in favor of the Arab struggle by way of complete coordination with the Lebanese patriotic movement, the Palestinian revolution and Syria.

5. To act immediately to form an executive committee of the popular pan-Arab struggle fund and to form masses' committees in every Arab arena to collect contributions to the fund.

6. To provide all means of material, political and moral support for the Egyptian progressive patriotic movement for the sake of making it achieve its aims: the release of democratic freedoms in Egypt and bringing about the downfall of the treasonous line of As-Sadat with all its symbols and remains and the return of Egypt to its vanguard role in the Arab homeland.

7. To carry out campaigns of mobilization inside the Arab homeland alongside the Arab countries and the Arab liberation movements who are under an increasingly serious threat from U.S. imperialism, such as the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and to assert solidarity with its people against U.S. aggression and provocations along its borders.

8. To mobilize the Arab masses and to entice them inside every Arab country to strike the political, economic and military imperialist interests by all means beginning with popular demonstrations and including the various forms of boycott, even the use of armed violence.

9. The need to implement the decision of the permanent committee to hold seminars on the basic freedoms. The freedom of the Arab man is the basic guarantee of real confrontation with all U.S. imperialist plans in the Arab area and of foiling all the schemes of settlement.

10. To call on the masses to stage general strikes and popular demonstrations on 25 November as their expression of rejecting all the capitulationist schemes and particularly Prince Fahd's scheme.

In regard to appealing to world public opinion, we must also, as part of the militant battle we are waging, look to our friends and to the democratic and progressive circles abroad to gain more support for the program of urgent tasks of the Arab liberation movement.

1. To call on the parties to the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to reject the Fahd initiative to foil the chance of Arab reaction's raising this initiative at the Fes summit and to pressure the other Arab regimes to reject the initiative.

2. To prevent the restoration of (?normal) relations with the Egyptian regime until the policy of treason is liquidated.

3. To pressure the Arab regimes and governments to make them provide more support for the PLO and to adhere strictly to the national rights of the Palestinian people.

4. To stand firmly in the face of the Arab governments, foremost Saudi Arabia, who call for strategic alliance with the United States of America, because such an alliance is considered an alliance with the Zionist enemy.

The struggle for the implementation of the urgent tasks mentioned in this program in no way means that (?the other) issues of the Arab struggle which are of interest to the Arab liberation movement should be shelved, be it at the ideological or the pan-Arab level. But it means assigning priority to greater concentration on those tasks. Many of the practical steps are awaiting implementation. The Arab liberation movement at this historic and crucial stage must (?pay attention) to this implementation without delay and wavering. We must regain the initiative from Arab reaction. We must not be complacent or tolerant in what concerns our principled issues. To bargain over the pan-Arab issue is the shortest way to defeat. We accept nothing less than (?victory) whatever the sacrifices. [passage indistinct]

Final Statement

LD212222 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1910 GMT 21 Nov 81

["Final statement" of the emergency session of the Arab People's Congress held at Ash-Shati' Hotel in Tripoli 19-21 November -- live]

[Text] In face of the grave and rapid developments recently experienced by the Arab homeland, in particular after the execution of traitor As-Sadat; the developments demonstrated in the escalation of the U.S. military presence in the region and in the increased intervention by U.S. imperialism in the affairs of our countries, in particular in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman; the United States' embarking on carrying out joint military maneuvers; the United States' moving into the position of direct and open confrontation with the Arab nation and its liberation movement as a result of the strategic cooperation agreement concluded with the Zionist entity, a matter which constitutes a grave threat and an impudent provocation to the Arab nation, its regimes and its patriotic and progressive forces; support for the agent conniving and reactionary regimes and forces; and the arrogance and aggressiveness of the Zionist enemy, it is in these extremely grave and critical circumstances that the Arab People's Congress, with all its organizations and political parties -- popular, trade unionist and vocational organizations and liberation movements -- met in Tripoli 19 - 21 November. The congress met in emergency session to discuss these circumstances and to tackle and define the tasks which the forces of the Arab people must undertake as a reply to this attack [words indistinct] to consolidate the elements of Arab steadfastness, to alleviate the movement of the Arab masses and which are in accordance with its agenda. The agenda includes:

1. Discussing the current situation in the Arab world after the execution of As-Sadat.
2. Defining the program of the struggle and the means of escalating the popular confrontation against the plotting plans by imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

After the lengthy discussions and deliberations which were characterized by the spirit of responsibility and which were held in [words indistinct] democratic atmosphere reflected through the public sessions of the congress and its political and program committees, the congress issued the following documents:

1. The political report on the current situation;
2. The program for the struggle and the activities of the masses in the coming phase to confront the increasing attacks by the imperialists, Zionists and reactionaries;
3. A memorandum addressed to the Fes conference to clarify the positions of the Arab people and its patriotic national and popular forces all along the Arab homeland toward all the issues and challenges facing them;
4. A message of saluation, solidarity and admiration to Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and to the people of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah;
5. A cable of solidarity to the socialist republic of Ethiopia against the threats and provocations of U.S. imperialism.

The congress regards the speech made by leader of the Great 1 September Revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the opening of the Arab People's Congress emergency session in Tripoli from 19-21 November, as one of the documents of the congress.

Proceeding from the adherence of the Arab People's Congress to its firm and principled stances toward the causes of the Arab nation, most importantly the Palestinian issue, which are embodied in its charter and its political program, the congress has decided:

1. To denounce and condemn the traitorous and capitulatory plans which cement the Zionist occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories and which compromise the national and established rights of the Arab nation. In this regard, the Arab People's Congress declares its rejection and its condemnation of the traitorous so-called Fahd plan.

2. To denounce and condemn U.S. imperialist military presence in the region. The congress declares its denunciation and condemnation of the vast U.S. military maneuvers in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman; it calls upon the Arab masses to oppose them and to stand up to them, including opposing the multinational force in which some West European countries have agreed to participate, which is tantamount to their actual participation in the Camp David plot; the multinational force is in reality an occupation of the Arab Egyptian territory. The congress calls upon the masses of the Arab nation and its patriotic and progressive forces to attack imperialist interests in the Arab homeland and, in particular, the interests of U.S. imperialism which has become the direct enemy of the Arab nation.

3. To work for the overthrow of the Arab reactionary regimes in alliance with the Egyptian regime, which are agents of U.S. imperialism and which are also playing a role in the implementation of the plans of Camp David -- Sudan, Oman and Somalia.

4. To expose Sudan, Somalia and Oman as agent regimes participating in the U.S. military maneuvers which aim at striking at the Arab and African liberation movements; to work for the overthrow of these regimes and to support their liberation movements morally and materially; to underline the grave role the Sudanese regime is playing in threatening the Jamahiriyah and the people of Chad.

5. To stress [words indistinct] the armed struggle in the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories and to restore the usurped Arab rights, first and foremost the liberation of Palestine [passage indistinct].

6. To support the armed struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and to escalate this struggle inside and outside the occupied territory under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people; and to consolidate rallying around the struggle by means of urging and mobilizing the Arab masses [word indistinct] in the liberation battle.

7. To support the struggle of the Egyptian Arab people and its national and pan-Arab movement in its continued struggle to topple the traitorous regime in Egypt to restore Egypt to its natural and vanguard position in the struggle of the Arab nation. The congress expresses high appreciation for and pride in the heroism in opposing treason and in carrying out the Arab (?masses') sentence to execute agent As-Sadat.

8. To continue to support the national Steadfastness and Confrontation Front; to consolidate it and to call upon it to complete the building of its establishments and to consolidate its vanguard role in the struggle of the Arab nation [word indistinct] the foiling of the policy and the plans of Camp David.

9. To continue to support the Lebanese Arab people and their national movement and to mobilize and consolidate its heroic cchesion with the Palestinian revolution.

10. To rally around Syria and to continue to support it in order to consolidate its steadfastness in the face of all imperialist, Zionist and reactionary intrigues and pressure to which Syria is being exposed; to underline the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese cohesion which constitutes the foundation of Arab steadfastness and confrontation. The congress expresses high appreciation for the Syrian Arab steadfastness in the face of these plans.

11. To underline the role of the masses in opposing the imperialists, Zionists and reactionary plans and in the struggle of the Arab nation for the realization of its aims for liberation, progress and Arab unity. In this respect, the congress calls for the release of the democratic freedoms for the popular masses and their patriotic and progressive forces in order to deepen the struggle of the masses and consolidate their unity and to mobilize their potentials for the battles which are fought by the Arab nation.

12. To consolidate unified action among the Arab countries qualified for this. The congress calls for the continuation of the completion of unity procedures between Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Syria.

13. To salute the heroic struggle which is being waged by the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Arab territory and their popular uprising which rejects the Zionist occupation and all its liquidating plans; to salute the struggle of the Syrian Arab people in the occupied territory of Golan against Zionist occupation and its plans to obliterate the Arab national identity. The congress calls for the support and consolidation of this struggle.

14. To continue to support all forms of struggle, especially the armed struggle, which the Arab masses and the liberation movements in Oman, Sudan, Somalia, Western Sahara and North Yemen are waging as well as in the Arabian Peninsula, the Gulf and Iraq. The congress calls for the escalation of this struggle to overthrow the reactionary regimes.

15. To call for a free and just referendum, as decided by the OAU, so that the Saharan Arab people can determine their own fate under the leadership of the Polisario; to call on the conflicting parties to enter into negotiations to end the fighting in the Sahara.

16. To express high appreciation for the steadfastness of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the DPRY and the Democratic Republic of Algeria and their role in standing up to the imperialists, Zionists and reactionary plans. To express high appreciation for the Aden treaty between the PDRY Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Ethiopia, the treaty is bound to lead to the consolidation of cohesion among the Arab and African liberation movements and their common struggle against the imperialists, Zionists and reactionary enemy.

17. To stress the [word indistinct] the ties of the struggle alliance between the Arab nation and its revolutionary movement and all the forces of liberation, progress and socialism in the world, first foremost the Soviet Union.

The Arab People's Congress in its emergency session declares in the name of all the Arab masses theses resolutions and recommendations. It affirms its firm commitment to continuing the struggle for the realization of its pan-Arab, liberation and revolutionary aims.

Messages to Fes, Cuba

NC220942 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of its emergency session in Tripoli yesterday, the Arab People's Congress addressed a message to the Arab kings and heads of state who will attend the Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Fes, Morocco. It drew attention to the extreme seriousness of the present phase in the history of the Arab nation.

In its message, the congress added: Our national existence is threatened in its essence. This calls for measures to speed up the protection of the national existence of this great nation.

The congress pointed out in its message that the Arab people categorically reject the Saudi initiative and believe that the alternative lies in promoting the right conditions for the use of Arab capabilities against the primary enemy of the Arab nation -- the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism.

The congress impressed on the Arab kings and heads of state the need to implement the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference by expelling the Arab regimes which have implicitly joined the Camp David agreements, especially the lackey Sudanese regime, which the Arab People's Congress has decided to bring to a national trial.

The congress urged adherence to the resolutions of the Arab summits held in Khartoum, Algiers, Rabat and Baghdad, affirming that there will be no peace with, no recognition of and no negotiations with the enemy and that there will be no separate settlement of the conflict with the enemy.

Also at the conclusion of its emergency session in Tripoli, the Arab People's Congress addressed a cable to Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution's forces, expressing continuous support of the Palestinian people's struggle for the liberation of their territory and the setting up of their independent state on all the Palestinian national soil.

The congress called on the PLO to reject all capitulationist plans and initiatives, especially the Fahd plan, aimed at liquidating the Palestinian revolution, recognizing the Zionist enemy and carrying out the U.S. imperialist designs in the Arab region.

The congress also addressed a message of solidarity to the Cuban people, saying: The emergency session of the Arab People's Congress, held in Tripoli from 19 to 21 November, studied the threats and provocations directed by U.S. imperialism at the socialist Republic of Cuba reflecting its aggressive intentions, (?including preparation for) an economic blockade and military aggression against Cuba. U.S. imperialism justifies these hostile designs with claims and allegations categorically denied by the Cuban leadership.

The Arab People's Congress believes that the aggression being planned by U.S. imperialism against the socialist Republic of Cuba constitutes a part of the aggressive imperialist policy of aggression against the sovereignty of the Third World peoples and of imposing hegemony on them, including the Arab people. This is clear from the intensification of the U.S. military presence and large-scale military exercises on their territory, thus heightening international tension and driving world conditions toward the perils of a world nuclear war and exposing world peace and all of mankind to the gravest dangers.

The Arab People's Congress firmly denounces, deplores and condemns these threats against Cuba and voices its full solidarity with the heroic Cuban people and their revolutionary leadership.

Support for Al-Qadhdhafi

NC220852 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] At the conclusion of its meetings yesterday, the Arab People's Congress sent the following cable to the brother leader of the revolution:

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution:

At a time of escalating threats and provocations by U.S. imperialism against the Great 1 September Revolution and the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, culminating in the U.S. military exercises on the eastern borders of the Jamahiriyah after its military aggression against the Libyan territory and territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra -- threats and provocations reflecting the terrorist policy exercised by the U.S. administration against people and their struggle for freedom and progress -- the Arab People's Congress, with all its political, popular, unionist and professional organization, holding its emergency session on the soil of the Jamahiriyah, affirms its support and struggle in cohesion with the Jamahiriyah's people and the Great 1 September Revolution, which embodies the Arab masses' aspirations to liberation, unity and social progress.

The Arab People's Congress is confident that the Arab masses are capable of defeating all challenges posed by imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction, just as our people in the Jamahiriyah triumphed through revolutionary action and through the liberation of the Arab man's will and authority, revolution and weapon.

While underscoring its principled position of rejecting the U.S. presence in the Arab homeland, the Arab People's Congress declares that the Arab masses, who control the means of struggle, will triumph in their confrontation against this presence.

The Arab People's Congress affirms that it highly values all the social and economic achievements of the Great 1 September Revolution under your leadership, toward the establishment of a socialist unionist society that will free man from all shackles of repression, exploitation and enslavement.

The congress hails all firm positions of the Great 1 September Revolution in support of world liberation movements and of man's struggle for freedom and against all forms of imperialism, Zionism, reaction and racism.

The congress greets the people of the Jamahiriyah and reaffirms to you its commitment to the struggle for the liberation of the Arab homeland and pledges all resources of the masses to the liberation of Palestine and all the occupied territories and to the continuous struggle.

Denunciation of U.S. Maneuvers

NC231001 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] At the conclusion of the meetings of its emergency session, the Arab People's Congress sent cables to the U.S. President, the U.S. secretary of state, the U.S. defense secretary, the president and members of the [U.S.] Senate, the UN secretary general, the president and members of the Security Council, the EEC president, the president and members of the European Parliament, Council for Arab-European Cooperation, the OAU, and the Arab League. The cable says:

We, the 150 organizations representing the political parties and trade and professional unions and the Arab People's member organizations which represent the masses in all Arab countries and which met in their emergency conference from 19 to 21 November, declare our strong denunciation and condemnation of the aggressive military maneuvers being staged on Arab territory and in its sea and airspace -- maneuvers being staged by the American Rapid Deployment Forces with the participation of the local agent regimes in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

The congress emphasized that these maneuvers constitute a very serious threat to the sovereignty of the Arab masses and conflict with the basic principles of the UN charter and human rights.

In its cable, the congress condemned all the attempts and threats which the United States is making against the people of the Jamahiriyah and the brother leader of the revolution. The congress demanded that effective steps be taken to halt these criminal attempts and aggressive maneuvers and that a final end be put to these conspiratorial terrorist policies.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SAUDI KING

LD221210 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Nov (JANA) -- The brother leader of the revolution has received a message from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, monarch of Saudi Arabia. Here is the text of the message:

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Tripoli: We have received your letter of 14 November, in which you spoke of the Israeli enemy's intentions against our Arab nation and designs on its land -- intentions and designs about which much has been said, either within the framework of the Arab conferences or at Arab and international forums. These intentions have become apparent to all of us.

We have been unable up to now to regain from this enemy the usurped and captured land that is so dear to us and to restore its people, our brethren, to it because of the splits, estrangements and quarrelling among us over the past 34 years. This situation has given the treacherous enemy the desired opportunity to usurp a precious [words indistinct] and disperse a dear group of the sons of our nation. Subsequently, it has encouraged him to covet us.

Now that we are ready to open a new summit conference, for which we wish every success and victory, is time for disputes among our brethren to be resolved and for our ranks to be unified. It is time for sincere intentions and genuine efforts to produce positive results that will, God willing, constitute a good beginning and the start of a new era of harmony and accord among us. It must be the starting point for a united Arab action to preserve the dignity and glory of our nation and to restore the usurped land. This is not beyond the power of God for he -- glory and majesty is his -- save: "And hold fast all together by the rope which God (stretches out for you) and be not divided." (Koranic verse)

As for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, its stance is known and clear, for it rejects any solution harmful to the Arab nation, which does not take into consideration the Palestinian people and their right to regain their usurped land, foremost holy Jerusalem, and to establish an independent state.

Finally, we beseech God -- glory and majesty is his -- to grant our nation well-being, to grant us every success for its glory and victory, to uplift the position of Islam and to unify the ranks of the Muslims around what he loves and desires, for he -- majesty and glory is his -- is the final authority and the guide for the righteous path.

God's grace, compassion and blessings be upon you. Your brother, Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

JANA: CHAD GOVERNMENT PLACES ABECHE UNDER SIEGE

LD231538 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 23 Nov (JANA) -- The JANA correspondent in Ndjamena has learned that the forces of the Democratic Revolution Council have laid siege to Abeche, which was occupied by the Sudanese and Hissein Habre forces, and that the Chad Government in Ndjamena is now preparing a military campaign to recapture the town which fell to the Sudanese and Habre forces.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES CABLE FROM CHAD PRESIDENT

LD240120 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The commander of the revolution has received a cable from President Goukouni Oueddei, head of the national government and state in Chad, in which he affirms the continued and close cooperation between Chad and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ].

He said our people's victory over the rebellion was achieved only through the SPLAJ's firm intervention and the great support provided by the fraternal SPLAJ people for the liberation of our country inch by inch.

OIL SECRETARIAT DENIES PRICE REDUCTION REPORTS

LD222006 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Nov (JANA) -- An Oil Secretariat source in Tripoli told JANA there is no truth whatsover in reports circulated by the world press regarding Libya's reduction of its oil prices. He added that Libya is committed and is adhering to the OPEC resolutions as it has done before and as it will always do. He added that these untrue and misleading reports by the world press seek to weaken the organization's unity which resulted from the recent Geneva meeting.

Replying to another question about the current meetings in the Jamahiriyah with some of the companies operating in the country, he said that these meetings seek to look into the position of these companies, their investments and activities in the coming years and the conditions in accordance with which these companies will be committed to carry out intensified activity to increase the operations of oil and gas reserve explorations. The discussions also dealt with the companies shipping their share of the produced crude oil, which accords with the recent resolution reached by OPEC at its recent meeting in Geneva.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR STATEMENT REPORTS 'VICTORIOUS' ATTACK

LD212205 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] A statement issued by the SDAR Information Ministry says that on 18 November the Saharan People's Liberation Army launched a fierce and victorious attack against the royal invasion forces stationed at the Meseied region on the Moroccan-Saharan borders. The statement adds that the invaders sustained heavy losses in men and equipment and their forward positions were destroyed. The statement concludes by saying that the objective of this daring battle, which took place at the heart of the so-called (?Meseied triangle), was to destroy the Moroccan occupant's positions and to remind the United States, which is encouraging the Moroccan aggressor by military assistance, about the natural and internationally recognized border of the Western Sahara.

A statement issued today by the Saharan Information Ministry says that the Saharan flag has been hoisted over the cities of Guelta Zemmur and Bira Nadran, which were liberated by Saharan People's Army fighters. These two cities have been added to the other liberated Saharan cities.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU, BREZHNEV EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON TREATY

EA202026 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and Comrade President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union today exchanged congratulatory messages on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The two leaders expressed mutual satisfaction at the strengthening of the relations and all-round cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and social progress. They reiterated the need for greater solidarity of all anti-imperialist, progressive and peace-loving forces against the aggressive acts of imperialism. Comrade Chairman Mengistu and Comrade Brezhnev expressed confidence that the relations and cooperation between the two countries would be further expanded and deepened in the spirit of their treaty of friendship and cooperation.

HERALD CRITICIZES REAGAN'S GLOBAL POLICY

EA201150 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The Ethiopian HERALD newspaper today strongly criticized the global policy of the Reagan administration.

The paper said in its editorial that with the advent of the Reagan administration, Washington's foreign policy has been marked by an openly military psychosis. It has been sent on undermining the process of detente, good neighborliness and mutual understanding, which were gaining momentum in this region of Africa.

The HERALD further pointed out that U.S. imperialism's hegemonistic ambitions were openly outlined in public statements by President Reagan and his top officials in recent weeks. Washington is pursuing a hostile and provocative military and political course which is hardly compatible with normal relations between states.

Washington is indeed pursuing the policy of interference, pressure, brute force and violation of sovereignty in many parts of the world. The paper was referring to the recent U.S.-sponsored NATO military maneuvers in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

SOMALIA

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ETHIOPIAN AIR ATTACK

EA231548 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Reports received today from the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Defense Ministry say that three Abyssinian aircraft attacked (El-Dere) village, Bokol region, at 1650 yesterday.

The aircraft, of the MiG-23 type, were heroically repulsed by units of the SDR Air Defense Force, who refused to allow them to implement their aggressive mission.

The attack clearly demonstrates the provocative policies of the Abyssinian regime and its unholy foreign alliance, which are opposed to the Somali people.